

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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May 25 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 72 2 p.m. 75
Humidity " 89 " 77

May 25 1914, Temperature 6 a.m. 78 2 p.m. 87
Humidity 90 " 73

WEATHER FORECAST

FAIR

Barometer 29.92

日二十月四

TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1915.

二拜禮 五月廿五

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

WAR DEMONSTRATIONS THROUGHOUT ITALY.

ITALY SEIZES EIGHTY AUSTRO-GERMAN STEAMERS

Magnificent French Victory at Lorette.

TURKISH SOLDIERS AND OFFICERS DESERT AT SMYRNA

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

ITALY AND THE WAR.

SENATORS AND DEPUTIES SEEK SERVICE.

May 25, 6.15 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Rome reports that there are war demonstrations throughout Italy, the whole country vibrating with the memory of its ancient glories. St. Marks, Venice, is decorated with flags as in the days when the Venetians sailed to achieve conquests in the Levant. Almost all the Senators, and Deputies have asked to be allowed to serve in the army or navy and the women are coming forward, to replace the men in the factories and on the tramways. Mobilisation has been practically complete several days.

ITALY CAPTURES £1,000,000 WORTH OF SHIPS.

May 24, 3.00 p.m.
Rome telegrams state that Italy has seized eighty Austro-German steamers which are in Italian Ports, to the value of four millions sterling.

SIGNOR BURIAN RESIGNS.

May 24, 6.30 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Rome says that Signor Burián has resigned and that Signor Tisza succeeds him.

AUSTRIAN AIRSHIP OFFENSIVE.

May 24, 7 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Rome reports that it is officially announced that Austrian aeroplanes attacked the arsenal at Venice in the early morning, but were speedily driven off. They also attacked Porto Corsini near Ravenna and also Ancona but were driven off by Italian aircraft.
An Austrian scout ship and destroyers attacked Barletta, but were repulsed by an Italian ship and torpedo boats.
Anti-aircraft guns at Porto Corsini bombarded the aeroplanes which were also attacked by aeroplanes and a dirigible.
The enemy's objective at Ancona was the railway which was slightly damaged. They also unsuccessfully attempted to throw bombs on the airship shed at Jesi.

ITALIAN DESTROYERS ACTIVE.

May 24, 11.15 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Rome it is officially announced that an Italian destroyer entered Porto Buso, a small island near the frontier, destroyed the quay, sank a number of motor launches, and brought off 47 prisoners.

THE AEROPLANES OFF THE VENICE ARSENAL.

There were two aeroplanes attacking the Venice arsenal; they dropped eleven bombs but did no serious damage.

SIR JOHN FRENCH'S REPORT.

BRITISH DESTROY THREE GERMAN BATTERIES.

May 24, 11.40 p.m.
Field Marshal Sir John French reports: Our guns to-day silenced three German batteries, one battery being destroyed by direct hits. East of Ypres the Germans developed an infantry attack early in the morning under cover of poisonous gas, the artillery firing asphyxiating shells at the same time. Our troops were forced to evacuate some of the trenches and the enemy penetrated the line in two or three places. Fighting is proceeding and portions of the original line have been retaken.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

FRENCH INFLECT HEAVY LOSSES ON GERMANS.

May 24, 3.10 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris a communique states:
At several points between Steenstraete and Ypres, German attacks, after using gas, were everywhere repulsed.
Fighting continued with extreme violence, North of Arras, throughout the 23rd, the French took 120 prisoners.
The Germans in a number of counter-attacks north of Neuville St. Vaast were repulsed. An intense struggle continues. Latest news emphasises the extent of the check sustained by the Germans in this district on the 22nd. Despite important reinforcements which were brought up in great haste, their vigorous efforts, thrice renewed, failed, and they sustained considerable losses.

A MAGNIFICENT FRENCH VICTORY.

May 24, 6.30 p.m.
According to Reuter's Paris correspondent, an official announcement is made of the capture, after a thirteen days most fierce battle, of the heights of Lorette; which the enemy believed to be impregnable. It constitutes a magnificent victory and the value of the position is shown by the desperate efforts on the part of the enemy to recapture.
During the fighting we killed over three thousand Germans and took a thousand prisoners, and besides the booty now in our hands we are daily finding quantities of maxims and mortars hidden in filled-in trenches. Our losses are high but we have attained one of our principal objects.
Our action north of Arras will greatly stimulate our troops, who are supremely confident of victory. Our superiority in tactics was again unmistakably confirmed.

GERMANS SUFFER HEAVY LOSSES.

May 24, 11.55 p.m.
According to Reuter's Paris correspondent, the evening communique states:
The British attacks north of La Bassée resulted in fresh progress.
The Germans north of Neuville St. Vaast attempted to attack in strength but our artillery, caught and stopped them, dead, inflicting heavy losses.
Supplementary reports emphasise the importance of our success yesterday.
North east of Lorette, in a desperate bayonet fight we annihilated the opposing Germans and captured machine guns.

THE DARDANELLES.

TURKISH OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS DESERT.

May 24, 5.30 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Athens says that five hundred Turkish soldiers with their officers, deserted from the garrison of Smyrna, and took refuge on the British warships in the gulf.

RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE 1000 PRISONERS.

May 24, 3.00 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd a communique states:
In the region of Shavli the enemy maintains the strongly organized position.
We repulsed a strong counter-attack in the region of Klimontov and we took a thousand prisoners.
The enemy made unsuccessful attempts to pierce our front between the Przemyel marshes and the Dnieper. We began the offensive near the Dnieper and took nine hundred prisoners.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE TROOP TRAIN COLLISION.

May 24, 6.05 a.m.
It is officially reported that 158 were killed and 160 injured in the Gretna disaster. Many of the latter either died or are dying. They were all soldiers, with six exceptions.

WHY LORD LANSLOWNE JOINED THE CABINET.

May 24, 6.05 a.m.
The Times states that the reason Lord Lansdowne has consented to join the Government is the urgent necessity of helping Sir Edward Grey, whose eyes have lately been giving him trouble. The time had come when Sir Edward Grey should be able to have an occasional respite, and leave his work in the hands of a qualified substitute.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

MORE STORIES OF WONDERFUL GALLANTRY.

May 24, 6.05 a.m.
Writing from Headquarters on the 22nd inst. "Eye-witness" says:-

The Territorials, many of whom had just arrived at the front, particularly distinguished themselves in the second battle of Ypres. When the gassing of April 22nd caused a four-mile gap in the Allied front, battalions and companies had to be thrown in wherever they could be collected. The gap on the night of the 22nd ult. was occupied by five battalions, including the Territorial 8th Middlesex, and during the next five days the 2nd Monmouths, 5th South Lancashires, 7th Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, the London Rifle Brigade, the 9th Argylls, all Territorials, were brought up.

When the Germans on May 2nd were severely gassing, the 7th Argylls charged through the poison cloud and carried a trench. The 9th Argylls had nine hundred and eleven 9-inch shells fired into their trenches but they stayed there.

The London Rifles were most heroic. On the 13th when the Germans made a great attack on the cavalry, only 278 men were left in the battalion and ninety-one of these fell during the day.

Sergeant Belcher, when the line on his left was pierced, stuck to his trench and with eight comrades and two Hussars kept the Germans at bay all day. Four of his men were killed and the trench was blown to bits, but the survivors, bluffing magnificently, met every German advance with rapid fire, forcing them to withdraw in the belief that the trench was fully manned. Belcher's conduct probably saved the flank of his line.

One General, after the fighting, described the London Rifles, as the finest battalion that God ever made.

The following incident illustrates the spirit:-

A portion of the trenches had been almost wiped out by the enemy's fire. Captain Ryleston, of the 1st Rifle Brigade, who was commanding when retirement was suggested, retorted "Retirement be damned" and carried on so successfully that, though Captain Ryleston was himself twice buried and wounded, he bluffed the Germans all day. Captain Ryleston and three survivors kept running along the trench firing rapidly when the Germans advanced, and held the position till two companies of supports arrived.

Captain Easton, of the 4th East Yorks, was also one of the bravest. Three times he was wounded, but he paced the ranks exhorting the men to continue firing.

Sergeant Cooke, of the Dublin Fusiliers, sniping from the top of a farm, picked off ten Germans crawling along the back of a trench. Then he jumped down, ran to the trench, levelled his rifle at the surviving officer shouting "Hands up," and brought him in a prisoner.

In another part of the line, detachments of three regiments who had been shelled for hours, were at length overjoyed to see the Germans advancing. They jumped on the parapets and shouted "Come on you blighters, fight it out." The Germans came on and were blotted out by concentrated fire.

Perhaps the hardest task fell to the recently arrived Yorkshire and Durham Territorials, mostly miners, who pushed up to the gap on the day the Canadians suffered. The northerners, after a tornado of asphyxiating bombs, repelled heavy infantry attacks till evening, when they retired in the most orderly manner.

Private Lyon, of the Lancashire Fusiliers, particularly distinguished himself during a gas-attack. Choking and coughing, Lyon lifted a machine gun on to the parapet, and played it on the advancing enemy, forcing them to retreat. Lyon had to be dragged away and died from the effects of the gas in the evening.

Another hot corner was a farm which was christened the "shell trap." The farm had been held by Monmouths, most of whom were outed by the shells. A survivor swam the most and reported to Headquarters. He was told to return and tell his comrades to hang on. He returned and shortly afterwards his bandolier was thrown across the most with the message that they would stick to the place like grim death. They did so, too, till they were relieved.
The Northumberlands, Warwicks, and Argyll and Sutherland were engaged in the attack on St. Julien on April 28. Although badly gassed they were most steadfast. It was altogether a soldier's battle, we escaping annihilation, which was inevitable by all rules, by the sheer dogged fighting of the Territorial Yeomanry, including the Somerset, Leicesters and Essex Yeomanry, who fought alongside the most famous cavalry regiments, and were not the least. The cavalry clung to the shattered trenches and afterwards advanced as if on parade.

As an instance of bravery Major Crichton had a leg shattered, but sat on the ground cheering his men of the 10th Hussars to renewed efforts.

OTTOMAN GOVERNMENT HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR ASSASSINATION OF ARMENIANS.

May 24, 5.15 p.m.
The Press Bureau announces that the Allied Governments have informed the Porte that they hold all the members of the Ottoman Government responsible for the massacres of Armenians which have recently occurred.
Massacres occurred during the month of April at Erzerum and six other towns of Armenia, and the inhabitants of the hundred villages near Van have all been assassinated.

CIVILISATION'S VICTORY OVER BARBARISM.

May 24, 6.05 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris reports that M. Millerand (Minister of War), in telegraphing to Generals Joffre and Gouraud, the news from Italy of the declaration of war, says:-
The troops will welcome with joyous enthusiasm the entry of their Latin sister, such action giving a fresh guarantee of the final victory of civilisation over barbarism.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

Italian Senators and Deputies have asked to serve in the army and the navy.

An official communication in connection with the collision states that 158 were killed and 160 were injured.

Remarkable instances of gallantry are depicted in an "Eye-witness" story published in this issue.

A telegram from Rome says that Signor Burián has resigned and has been succeeded by Signor Tisza.

A Paris communique says that fighting continued with extreme violence north of Arras throughout the 23rd inst.

A telegram from Rome says that Italy seizes eighty Austro-German steamers in Italian Ports to the value of four millions sterling.

So enthusiastic are the Italians over the declaration of war that there are wonderful demonstrations of feeling all over the country.

A Petrograd message says that the Russians repulsed strong counter-attacks in the region of Klimontov and took a thousand prisoners.

An Athens telegram says that five hundred Turkish soldiers with their officers deserted from the garrison at Smyrna and took refuge on British warships in the gulf.

After a thirteen days fierce battle the French captured the heights of Lorette, which the enemy believed to be impregnable. This constitutes a magnificent victory.

The Times gives the reason of Lord Lansdowne's entry into the Cabinet as consequent upon the urgent necessity of helping Sir Edward Grey whose eyes have lately given him trouble.

NEWS.

An account of the Boy Scouts Rally appears on page 5.

A report of the Peak Tramway Company's meeting appears on page 4.

An account of the Supreme Court proceedings of an important person charge is inserted on page 5.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, Commercial News on page 3, and Log Book on page 6.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Thursday, May 27.

The "Star" Ferry Co., Ltd.

Annual Meeting—12.30 p.m.

Sale of China and Curios—G.

P. Lammet's Sales Room—2.30 p.m.

Friday, May 28.

Sale of China and Curios—G.

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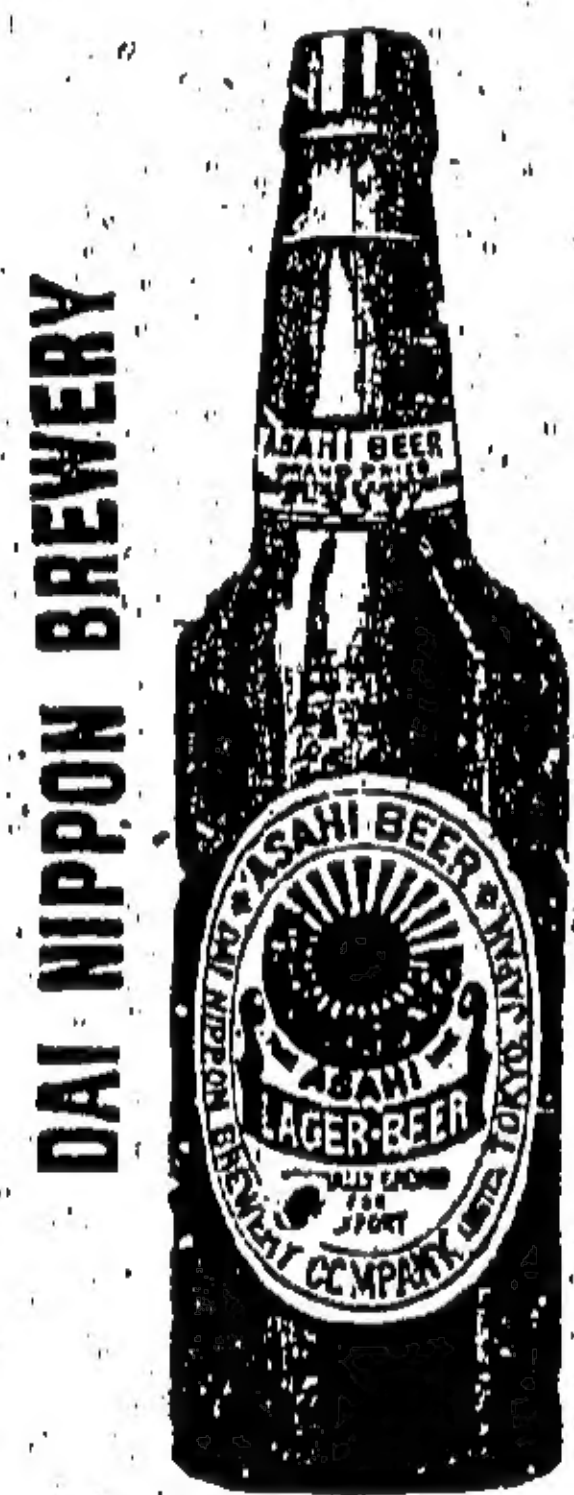
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Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 14, Graham Street, 1st floor.
Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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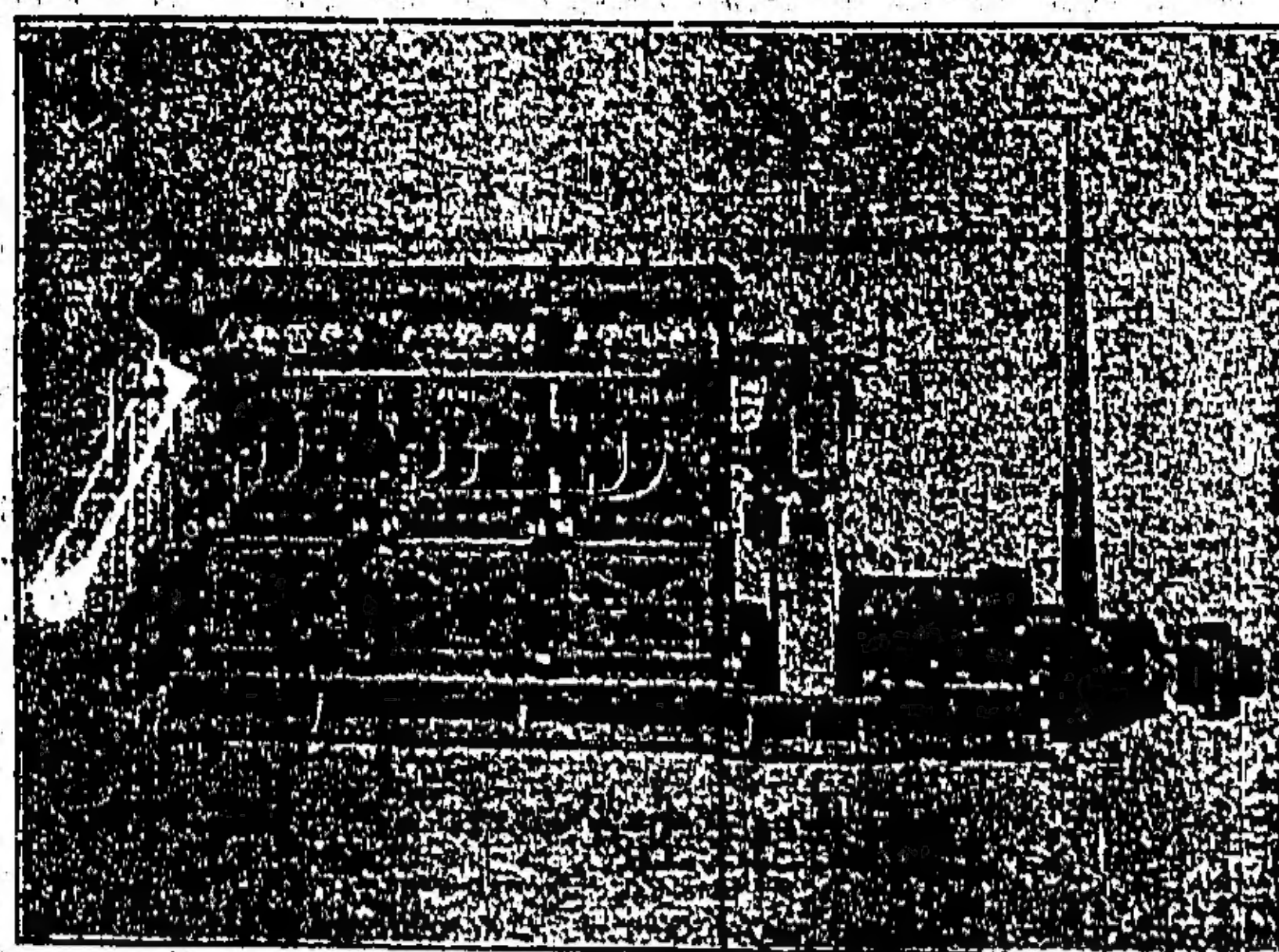
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OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

In at Last.

At long and last Italy has declared war and her decision, as we remarked in our leader of yesterday, should do much to bring about a speedier peace settlement. Thirty-three years, almost to a day, after the treaty of the triple alliance was first signed Italy has taken up arms against Austria. To be sure, a treaty between these two countries for reasons which everyone knows, was never convincing to the rest of the world, save perhaps Germany; with equal reason might France and Germany agree to fight side by side. Yet while most neutrals anticipated, in July last, that Italy would decline to league herself in the struggle against France, very few anticipated that a few short months later she would be found in the field against her former allies.

Daily Press.

Athletics in the Far East.

Following as the meeting did so closely upon a period of political excitement in China, and held too, in a city where hostility to Japan has been most pronounced, it must be regarded as a specially noteworthy feature of the meeting that many Japanese were among the successful competitors, and their successes were received in a true sporting spirit. It was only to be expected that in several branches of sport the Japanese and Filipinos should prove themselves superior to the Chinese, because in both Japan and the Philippines sports athletics have a longer history. Nevertheless the lists of results show that the Chinese competitors on the whole have done exceedingly well, and Mr. Cheung Wang is justified on the showing of the meeting in his belief that the time is not far distant when the nations of the Orient will be able to send competing athletes to the international Olympic Games when held in Europe or America; but when he adds that China will look forward hopefully to the day when the international Olympic Games may be held in the Far East, we fear he is looking a very long way ahead—at least beyond the day of the present generation of athletes.

China Mail.

The Bomb Dropper.

It is not easy to make accurate observations from the air. At a height of 7000 or 8000 feet the country is so read out like a relief map. In fine weather a low thick cloud dust, opaque in the sun, means infantry on the march. Another cloud dust, thinner and rising higher, is thrown up by the feet of horses as cavalry moves forward. Isolated, heavily hanging dust clouds, dotted here and there along the roads, denote supply wagons and guns. To avoid detection by aeroplane scouts large masses of troops are moved as far as possible by night. But this means the collection of a large quantity of transport somewhere—it may be many miles—to the rear, and the aviator can penetrate as far as he likes within the enemy's lines. More than once during the fighting on the Aisne the air scouts were able, by watching German activities in the rear of the German armies, to anticipate movements of troops, and thus allow the obnoxiousness of a heavy attack. It is astonishing what the modern plane—and its pilot—will do. After one flight a British pilot came down safely with fifty bullet holes in his machine.

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Hongkong, 18th July 1913.

GENERAL NEWS.

Panama Canal Tolls.

Washington, April 3.—Ninety-two vessels, carrying 424,608 tons of freight, passed through the Panama Canal during February, maintaining a daily average of more than 15,000 tons which had been handled during the three preceding months. Tolls collected for the month amounted to \$403,219, bringing the total of canal dues collected up to \$2,375,258.

Coastwise cargoes have amounted to 41 per cent. of the total traffic, or 1,072,937 tons since the canal was opened; while the Pacific coast has shipped 572,786 tons directly to Europe by the waterway route.

Wilhelmina Case Settled.

It is stated that an agreement has been arrived at between the British Government and the owners of the cargo of the Wilhelmina, the United States ship which has been detained at Falmouth since February 9. The Government has agreed to pay the owners prices which would have been obtained in Hamburg for the cargo; also damage, and demurrage for the detention of the vessel, and all responsible expenses incurred in connection with the matter.

H.M.S. Cadmus.

The gunboat Cadmus, the crew of which rendered such very valuable assistance in the stamping out of the mutineers of the S. Light Infantry at Singapore, is one of the best known little ships of the China Squadron, says the *L. and C. Express*. There is hardly a river of China, a creek or inlet, that she has not poked her nose into at some time or other in policing these waters. She has been on the station for some five commissions.

Ousting the Germans at Hankow.

Our correspondent writes:—At an informal meeting held at a certain club at Hankow on the 15th inst., in consequence of the intense indignation occasioned by the publication of a letter in one of the local newspapers, a proposal advocating the expulsion of all German members was unanimously adopted, the motion to go in to immediate effect. It was further resolved that the committee of the Hankow Race Club and K. O. be notified that unless similar action on their part was taken, the members of the club in question would resign their membership of the H.R.C. and R.O. in bloc.—*Shanghai Times*.

Death of Shanghai Volunteer.

We regret to learn of the death at the front of one of Shanghai's volunteers, Mr. A. E. Ratcliffe, of the First Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment. According to a telegram received in Shanghai to-day Mr. Ratcliffe was killed in action a few days ago. He left here in October with the Atenta Mara contingent.—*Shanghai Mercury*.

HOW BELGIUM IS BEING GOVERNED UNDER GERMAN MILITARY RULE.

Laws Restricting Liberties.

How shall enemy territory under military occupation be governed? The question is one which Germany is trying to answer in her own way in Belgium. For more than five months the German forces have been in full control of the greater portion of the country, and proclamations, orders and regulations of various kinds have been issued by the Governor General.

These, up to the close of 1914, have been published at The Hague by Martinus Nijhoff in a volume of a little over 100 pages—the official texts being given in German, French and Flemish. There is a brief introduction in English. Many of the documents necessarily deal with matters of only local consequence. But others have a measure of interest for the world at large. Their authenticity cannot be disputed. No attempt has been made here

NOTICE.

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to translate them in full; but a running summary of their contents is given, and the more significant passages are quoted.

The provisions of the Hague Convention of 1907, applicable to the Belgium situation, are clear and precise. Briefly, they are as follows:

The authority of the power of the State having passed into the hands of the occupant, the latter shall do all in his power to restore public order and safety, respecting, unless absolutely prevented, laws in force in the country.

It is forbidden to compel the inhabitants to swear allegiance to the hostile Power.

Family honour and rights, individual life, private property and religious convictions, and worship must be respected.

If the occupant collects the taxes, etc., payable to the State, he shall do so as far as possible in accordance with the legal basis and assessment in force at the time, and defray the expenses of the occupied territory to the same extent as the national Government would have done.

If in addition to these taxes, other money contributions shall be levied, they shall only be applied to the needs of the army or the administration of the territory.

For every contribution a receipt must be given.

An army of occupation shall only take possession of cash, funds and realizable securities which are strictly the property of the State, depots of arms, supplies and generally property which may be used for military operations.

Except in cases governed by naval law, all appliances for the transmission of news, for the transport of persons and all kinds of war materials may be seized, even if they belong to private individuals, but they must be restored at the conclusion of peace, and indemnities must be paid for them.

The proclamation of the German occupation of Belgium was issued on September 5 by Baron von Goltz. After announcing his appointment as Governor General and that of Dr. von Sauter as head of the civil administration, he goes on to say:

The German army is marching victoriously into France. Here in Belgium territory it is the duty of the Government to preserve peace and order. Every act of the inhabitants against the German troops, every attempt to embarrass their communications with Germany, to hinder or interrupt the railway, telegraph and telephone services will be severely punished. All resistance to, or revolt against, the German administration will be ruthlessly dealt with (haben rücksichtslos Niederwerfung zu gewärtigen).

It is one of the hard necessities of war that in punishing the hostile acts of the guilty the innocent are often involved. It is the duty of all intelligent citizens (citoyennes raisonnables), the French version has it, to exercise pressure upon the disorderly elements and restrain every act injurious to the public order. No Belgian citizen who goes about his business peacefully has anything to fear from the German troops or officials.

Belgian citizens! I do not demand from any one that he

his spirit of patriotism. But I expect from you reasonable submission and absolute obedience to the orders of the General Government. . . . The better you respond to this appeal the better you will serve your country.

After this introduction there is a succession of orders dealing with specific matters. The general trend of them may be summed up in the statement that the Belgian codes and laws remain in force except where they are inconsistent with existing conditions or are abrogated by order.

Thus there are enactments as to the political position of the conquered territory. On November 19 it is declared that the German Empire, Austria-Hungary and Turkey, are not to be considered either as foreign Powers or enemies within the meaning of the Belgian law relating to offences against the State.

By other ordinances the Belgian law of expropriation in government is in force in case of invasion is abrogated, and the functions of the provisional Governors are transferred to the military Governors. The powers vested in the King are transferred to the Governor General, who must sanction all legislation enacted by the Belgian Deputies and provincial and communal councils.

It is stated, in the first proclamation given out after that of September 5, already quoted, that all the laws and orders of the Governor General are to be given out in German, and are to become effective, unless the contrary is expressly indicated, at the end of the day on which the bulletin is dated.

In the circumstances ignorance of the law must be set aside, though there is no excuse for it.

There is much regulation of finances in these orders. One withdraws the note-issuing powers of the National Bank of Belgium to confer them on the "General Society of Belgium." There is to be strict supervision of business operations where there is any possibility of their being inimical to German interests and no payments to Great Britain, France or Russia are to be made. The rate of exchange for German money is also fixed.

One order after another draws the lines more closely about the Belgians:

The export of horses, cattle, swine, sheep and every kind of food product over the Belgian frontier is forbidden. Any breach of the ordinance will involve the seizure of the goods.

All printed matter, all reproductions of manuscript or pictures, with or without a title, all musical compositions with text or comment produced by mechanical or chemical process and intended for distribution, must be submitted to the censure of the Imperial German Government.

Any one who makes or publishes these without the permission of the censor will be punished in accordance with martial law. The books shall be confiscated and the plates or forms intended for reproduction shall be made useless. It is equally reprehensible, and contrary to the spirit of the ordinance, to exhibit such things in any place where the public can have access to them.

No theatrical representations, recitations, sung or spoken, or moving pictures, can be given before the censor has seen them.

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TO LET.—Houses in "Torres Buildings," "Rose Terrace" and "Durbur," Kowloon. Apply to—**SPANISH DOMINION PROCUATION.**

For the purpose of discovering how Belgium is provided with means of subsistence it is ordered that every person engaged in agricultural or industrial undertakings (jeder landwirtschaftliche oder gewerbliche Unternehmer), who produces by his labour or his enterprise, cheese, rye, barley, oats, maize, pulse, vegetables and potatoes, is ordered to make known within 10 days from the publication of this notice, his exact stock of these provisions, listing each item separately, giving his name, place of residence and *arrondissement*. It makes no difference whether they belong to him personally or has them in charge.

This proclamation must have had an ironic meaning for people on the verge of starvation. Do the German officials keep an equally strict account of the food which Americans have been sent into the country, and would it be seized for military purposes if the occasion arose?

Every kind of banking or commercial interest is placed under the direction of the Commissioner General for the Banks of Belgium. All the details of the business must be known to him or his "commissaires de surveillance." These are authorised to pry into every one's private affairs, to examine his goods, and his correspondence, to make an inventory of all his effects. Any refusal or evasion is punishable with fine or imprisonment, and his business may be taken over and administered by the Commissioner General.

Certain concessions to popular feeling are made by the continuation of some of the familiar forms of government. The Belgian courts go on under restrictions minutely laid down, and Belgian policemen direct the street traffic. But all the national functions are in German hands. The recent order warning all Belgian refugees to return within a fixed period will be better understood if it is borne in mind that the Belgians who remained are prisoners of war within their own country. Every act of their lives is strictly regulated. They may not go from one town to another. They may not use the telephone or telegraph. All letters must go

TO LET.

TO LET.—Large Furnished Room, with or without board. Apply 11 Hankow Road, Kowloon.

TO LET.—Queen's Building. The South-West portion of the first floor, including Treasury on Ground floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank, Godown, No. 9, Ice House Street. Offices facing the Harbour between The Hongkong Club and Post Office.

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TO LET.—A House in Knutsford Terrace. Apply to—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.**

WANTED.

WANTED:—NURSE.—Officer's wife will provide passage to England for European nurse, in return for Services on voyage. One child. Apply M. c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

WANTED FOR A LOCAL FACTORY.—A young mechanical engineer of good general education, a thorough knowledge of the running of steam plant and good technical education. Apply "TECHNIC" c/o The Hongkong Telegraph.

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CAPTAIN LOXLEY'S LITTLE DOG	2.00		
LET US FORGET: AN ANTHOLOGY OF WAR VERSES	2.00		
THE CORRESPONDENCE OF WILLIAM I & BISMARCK	2.75		
THE SOLDIER'S POCKET COMPANION	.80		
LIFE OF GENERAL JOFFRE by A. Kahn B. A.	.80		
THE GERMANS IN BELGIUM: Experiences of a Neutral	.80		
WHEN BLOOD IS THEIR ARGUMENT: AN ANALYSIS OF PRUSSIAN CULTURE by F. M. Hueffer	2.00		
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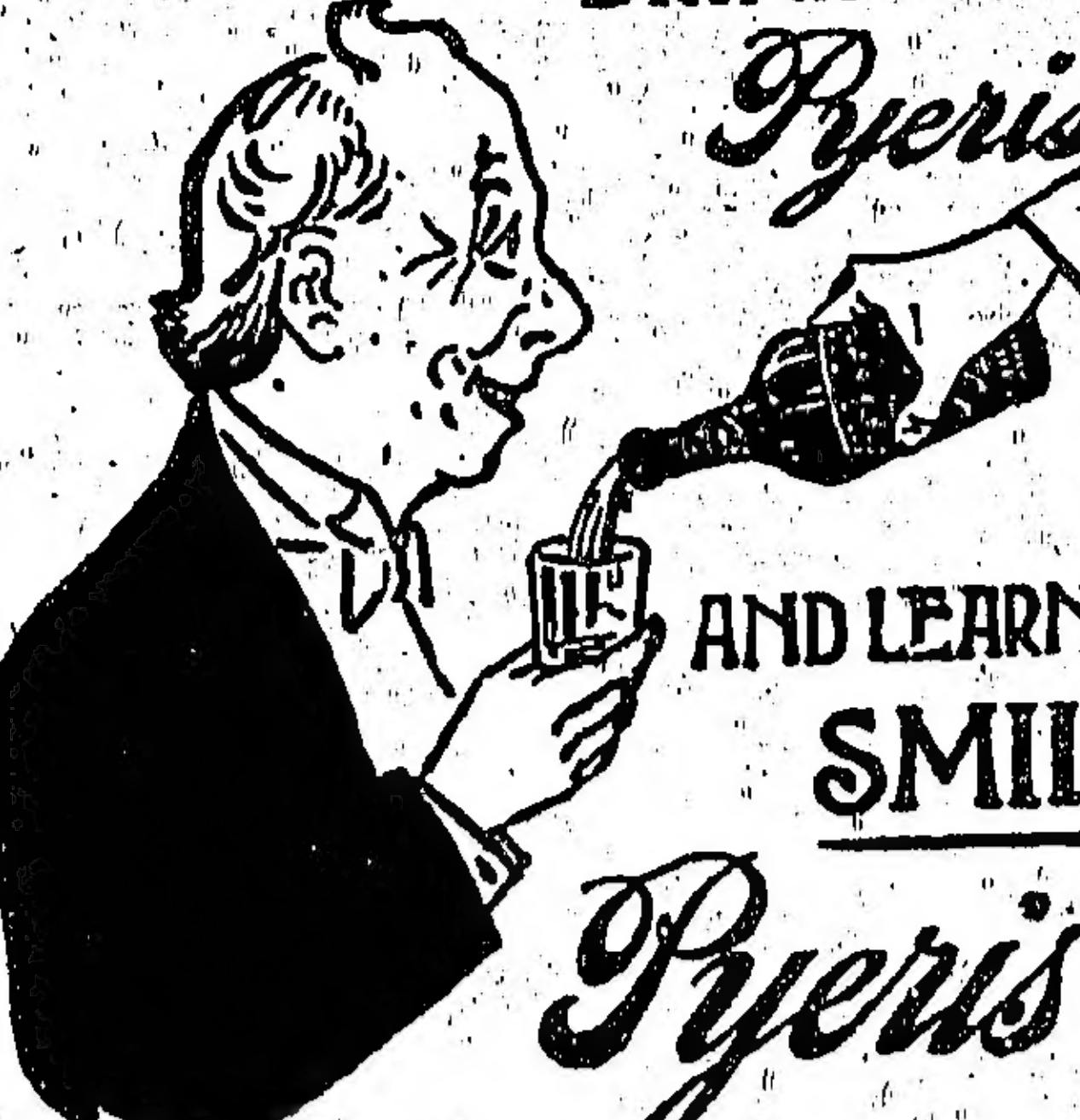
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Hong Kong

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

本報宗旨在發表正確消息，以服務真理，而不畏懼或偏袒。

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MARRIAGES.

BRETT-GREENLEY.—On May 15, 1915, at Christ Church, Yokohama, Japan, John H. Brett, of Peking, China, to Miss Tedesco W. Greenley, of New York City.

MEAD LYONS.—On April 28, 1915, at Ichang, by the Rev. W. F. Haywood at the American Episcopal Church, and by Mr. W. Meyrick Hewlett at H.B.M. Consulate, Edgar Walter Mead, of H.B.M. Consular Service in China, to Maud, twin daughter of the late Admiral of the Fleet Sir Algernon Lyons, G.C.B., and of Lady Lyons, Kilwrought, Glamorgan, Wales.

DEATH.

RATCLIFFE.—Killed in action with the Br. Ex. Forces in France on April 18, 1915, Albert E. Ratcliffe, aged 18, "A" Co. 1st Batt. Royal West Kents, dearly loved son of J. Ratcliffe, Marine Department Customs, Shanghai. He died for his King and Country.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1915.

OUR NEW ALLY.

When we speak of Italy's past delay in making up her mind as to the desirability of her entering into the European conflict, do we take sufficiently into consideration the fact that only a country that has traditions of unity can decide even the simplest national matter off-hand? Indeed, do we even know of the disabilities under which our new ally labours at all times? Every schoolboy has learned a certain amount of the ancient history of Italy; some schoolboys are even acquainted with a few of the facts of her mediæval history; but how many of us, whether boys or men, know even the smallest trifle of the story of this wonderful country in modern times—and especially of the two periods (a) from the coronation of Napoleon I as its King, in 1805, to the accession of Victor Emmanuel I in 1861, and (b) from the latter event to the present day?

It is only in the light of these two periods that we can hope to understand Italy's seemingly vacillating attitude. Napoleon had too many affairs on his hands, too many other kingdoms to conquer and control, to be able to leave his mark for good on the country of which he had proclaimed himself sovereign; and the unification scheme of which he had dreamed remained only a dream, Italy continuing to be nothing but a collection of small states with no notion or intention of pulling together; with no hope or wish to help each other. What wonder is it then if the country of to-day should experience a difficulty in finding itself at one? England or France has often been faced with a vital difference of opinion between two important sections of the people; but neither, since the Middle Ages, has been cut up into a multitude of peoples with different laws, customs, characteristics and aims. For this reason, French and English are less likely readily to recognise the extraordinary feat accomplished by the grandfather of the present King in establishing a parliament and a monarchy. In all, Italy has had but fifty-four years in which to learn how to act as an undivided nation and in which to acquire the habit of widening local patriotism into a more general one. From this it will be seen that it is unfair to expect absolute unanimity to-day from a people that, but yesterday, was entirely wrapped up in the particular doings of one or other of the petty states of which the country consisted.

And herein once more comes what we might term the cementing quality of the great conflict. Italy has declared war, nominally on Austria; and it is against Austria that all her bad feeling since the war of 1866 has been levelled. Yet we may well doubt if she would have broken treaty and ranged herself on the side of Austria's enemies had it not been for the recent conduct of Germany. From the beginning of the war even those Italian papers that were the most strongly opposed to their country's taking part in hostilities have been unflinchingly occupied in censuring Germany (more often than not, omitting all reference to Austria) for her disregard of treaties and of the laws of civilised warfare. How can we doubt that every civilised nation that has had the smallest opportunity of hearing both sides of the quarrel is disgusted with Germany, and is convinced that, unless her power is broken, the European world is threatened with a return to worse than savagery? Whether Italy could or could not afford war just now was for her to decide. Her annual revenue is somewhere about ten million pounds ahead of her annual expenditure, but she has a National Debt of close on six hundred million pounds. Her preparedness, again, is also her own affair. She had a considerable standing army at the beginning of the war and a not despicable navy, and we can hardly suppose that she has been content to stand still all these months where additions to these were concerned. All the citizens of the allied countries are bound to welcome any factor which makes for shortening the war; and to respect any state that deliberately enters into it for conscientious and disinterested reasons; and thus we may be sure that very hearty congratulations from France, Russia and Servia await their new brother in arms.

A Chinese Amok.

Medical men will doubtless be interested in the report which we published yesterday of a Chinese constable who went amok. Amok, as an individual seizure, uninflected by drink, may be said to be confined to the Malays, though, so far as we have been able to learn, no scientist has yet shown why they should have a monopoly in it. Some of us have seen even a Britisher, to say nothing of an Indian, when under the influence of drink or of excessive heat, run amok; but the Malays are, with rare exceptions, abstemious from alcohol, and, since they hail from a torrid country, a few extra degrees of heat cannot be supposed to make much difference to them. Previously we have only met with two instances of Chinese amok; in one, the sufferer was an opiumite under sentence of deprivation from his beloved drug, and, in the other, he was under the influence of Dutch gin. The most interesting feature connected with the Malay amok is the superhuman strength and vitality which his mania gives him for the time being. Cases have been known where in half a dozen bullets have been fired into a Malay when he was in this condition, and yet have failed for the moment to check his rush. Another interesting point is the suddenness with which the amok gives in. One moment he is careering madly forward in search of fresh blood; the next he is lying gasping, covered with sweat and absolutely helpless. In the local Chinese case the episode is rounded off with the suicide of the victim—another feature unlikely to occur among the Malays.

The Foreign Office.

Among all this talk of chopping and changing in the Cabinet we still find little that is absolutely definite. One piece of information, however, which seems to be fairly well authenticated is that the Marquis of Lansdowne has consented to join the Government and will place himself at the disposal of the Foreign Secretary. This will generally be regarded as good news, for Lord Lansdowne himself had five years' experience in the very position which he is asked to share. He is one of those who, long ago, won the nation's confidence by his coolness, far-sightedness and practicality, and he can look back on over five-and-forty years of political life of one sort or another. He was successively Under Secretary for War, Under Secretary for India, Governor General of Canada and Secretary for War, before taking over the office of Foreign Secretary, and in all these capacities he showed himself an exceedingly useful man. Sir Edward Grey's own views—albeit occasionally those of a Radical Minister—are not such as are likely to clash with those of his new co-adjutor; both are known to be genuinely conscientious men, and the public generally will see nothing but good to arise from their association.

Paley.

To-day is the 110th anniversary of Paley's death. The name meant much to the last generation though it means but little to the present one. Up till some five-and-twenty or thirty years ago "Paley's Evidences of Christianity" formed part of the curriculum through which every educated Englishman passed; the book was looked upon as being as necessary to intellectual and moral salvation as the Greek Testament or Virgil's *Aeneid*. This, perhaps, is because so few men cared or dared to challenge it. The gradual spread of rationalism on the one hand and the desire among theological students for something more "exotic" on the other have, however, combined to put "Dr. William" out of court; and to-day, even among candidates for Holy Orders in the Church of England, the work has come to be looked upon as having quite a secondary value. Was it Huxley or was it Bishop Samuel Wilberforce who said: "The book is an excellent one—because it proves nothing?"

DAY BY DAY.

WHEN WHAT YOU HAVE DONE IN THE PAST LOOKS LARGE TO YOU, YOU HAVEN'T DONE MUCH TO-DAY.

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 70; fine.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 65; rain.

Count the Columns.
Yesterday the Telegraph published 44 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 38 published.

The Mails.
Siberian Mail.—Closed per s.s. Anhui to-day at 3 p.m.
American and Siberian Mails.—Close per s.s. Korea to-morrow at noon.

Up to the Minute—Share Market News.
Closing prices:—
Hongkong Bank. — \$792, buyers.
Shell Transport. — 93/4, buyers.
Shanghai Cottons in Shanghai. — Tls. 35, buyers.
Green Islands. — 670, sellers.
Langkats. — Tls. 42, buyers.
China Sugars. — \$116/- sales.
Ewo's. — Tls. 153, buyers.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 9.13/16d.

To-day's Anniversary.
To-day is the 110th anniversary of the death of William Paley, the theologian.

Ricksha Coolie Taken to Hospital.
A ricksha coolie fell down near the Hongkong Hotel this morning, and was removed to the Hospital.

Empire Day Picnic.
"Saiyungpun School" had its usual Empire Day picnic. Four launches were engaged to convey 350 teachers and pupils to Cheung Chau, where sports were held on the beach and a most enjoyable day was spent.

A Muzzle-less Dog.
This morning at the Police Court, before Mr. J. R. Wood the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Postmaster General, was summoned for allowing his dog abroad without having its muzzle on, and also for keeping a dog without a muzzle. On the first summons he was fined five dollars, and on the second three dollars.

THE COLONY'S HEALTH.

The return showing the number of cases of communicable diseases which have been notified as occurring in the Colony of Hongkong during the week ended May 22nd states that there was one case of bubonic plague in Victoria and twelve in the other districts, of which twelve were fatal—all were Chinese. There was one case of enteric fever in Victoria, two outside, one fatal—all Chinese. There was one case of small-pox (Chinese), and that in Victoria.

THE QUANTS.

LAST NIGHT'S PATRIOTIC PERFORMANCE.

Last night the "Quants" gave their final performance in the Theatre Royal, half the proceeds of which they have generously devoted to charity. There was a big house, and one of the most enthusiastic we have ever seen in Hongkong. As testifying to the extreme popularity which the "Quants" have attained on their two visits to the Colony, it is of interest to mention that practically every item on the long programme was encored. Most of the numbers had a patriotic turn, but the programme also included some of the pieces which have proved most popular on other nights. At the close of the performance, company and audience together sang "Auld Lang Syne," after which there were general demands for a speech from Mr. B. B. Salisbury. Mr. Salisbury briefly expressed his own and his fellow artists' appreciation of Hongkong's cordial welcome to them, and also the wish that they might one day be able to return to the Colony for the renewal of old friendships.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

THE BRITISH IN FRANCE.

Italy at War.

With Italy taking a share in the war, which she does from yesterday's date, Austria's days may well be said to be numbered. She comes in, not as the other countries allied against the forces of savagery come: unprepared and untried; but with comparatively recent military experience of her own and with the events of the past nine or ten months lying unfolded before her as a guide. Against the exhausted troops and almost empty exchequer of Austria, she pits a fresh, well-trained and tolerably well-equipped army of somewhere about two million men, together with reasonably good monetary resources; and she knows what the other allies did not know when they began fighting: the enemy's eccentric methods of waging war. Thus on her guard, she begins hostilities under extremely advantageous circumstances, and her people are fully justified in entertaining sanguine expectations.

Getting to Business.

The prevailing enthusiasm noted by Reuters is a sufficient indication of what the country as a whole thinks about the duty of taking up the cause of the Allies; and, whatever else may happen, Italy is unlikely to suffer from want of recruits, should she need a larger army. She has wasted no time in getting down to business, for already she has made a haul of interned Austrian ships to the value of four million pounds—game over which her enemy is not at all likely to be able to cry "quits," inasmuch as Italian shipping had had ample time to leave enemy ports. Austria, for her part, is wasting no time, and already passages of arms, both by air and by water, are taking place. From a coast-war point of view, our ally starts at some disadvantage, for whereas Austria's small sea-board is, for the more part, protected by islands, her own line is clean and open and destitute of outposts nearly the whole way down the Adriatic. Happily she has what Austria never had, and will certainly never get now—an efficient navy.

Bad Days for Germany.

Last night's and this morning's wires from the western front are not of a nature to make one think that Germany can hope to hold her and tip much longer. The "Eve-witness" story is of little use as "news," but it has great value in showing the absolutely undaunted—almost light-hearted—manner in which the British troops are going to work. Men of all ranks, both Regulars and Territorials, are, it is clear, animated with a spirit which means victory: the "retirement be damned" spirit. We are sorry, though not surprised, to see that Germany's itch for foul play has again got the better of her, and that gas is once more being introduced into the picture. We read, too, that sixty Germans dressed themselves in khaki and claimed to be Grenadiers. They had their reward. A later wire tells of a very marked success indeed: the capture, after a thirteen-day battle, of the heights round about Notre Dame de Lorette, which the enemy had believed to be impregnable.

"Moral Effect" and the Germans. In connection with this latter seizure, Reuters reminds us of the stimulus which it constitutes where our men are concerned. And what about the effect of it on the Germans? Those in Berlin know nothing about it, beyond such trifles as the slaughter of a few million French and British and the capture of a few thousand more square miles of territory by the Kaiser's troops. But the men on the spot know all about it; they know that three thousand of their men were killed by the British; and another thousand taken prisoner; and that that is all they have to show for a fortnight's attempt to withstand the forward march of their foes. What is more likely to be known in Berlin is the fact that Italy has added herself to the Kaiser's enemies; and that this will have its moral effect, we may be sure.

COMPANY MEETING.

Peak Tramways Co., Limited.

The ordinary Annual meeting of the shareholders of the Peak Tramways Co., Limited was held at the Hongkong Hotel, to-day at noon, Mr. Henry Humphreys, presiding. Those present were: the Hon. Sir Paul Chater, the Hon. Mr. D. Lyndale, J. Scott-Heron and Mr. C. S. Gubbay (Directors) the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak, Messrs. G. T. Lloyd, J. A. Tarrant, E. Sath, J. M. Wong, D. E. Clark, G. Rapp, (Secretaries).

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting, The Chairman said:—
Gentlemen, The report and statement of accounts having been in your hands for the past ten days I propose with your permission to take them as read.

The War has seriously affected our traffic receipts and consequently our profit for the twelve months ending 30th April last of \$119,840.60 but in reality the falling off is greater by \$3,440.18 owing to the fact that in previous years "loss on subsidiary and silver coins" did not appear in the accounts, being deducted from the total of traffic receipts. The auditors wished us to show the loss on coinage in the profit and loss account as a separate item and we have done so for the three months ending July 31st 1914 there was a gain on traffic receipts of \$1,476.64 but in August and September there was a falling off of \$585.84 and \$938.41 respectively, conditions getting steadily worse month by month until February when the limit was reached with a falling off of \$2,720.14. There has however been some set off in the reduced expenses.

The number of special cars run has been much fewer, effecting a saving in overtime wages and costs and stores which however does not make up for a falling off in special car receipts of \$2,108.80. With fewer special cars and fewer passengers travelling in the ordinary cars there has been less wear and tear, the life of the rope and pulleys have been longer and general repairs have been less, effecting a saving in the item, Maintenance and Repairs—Charges are slightly less than last year even after providing in this account for a donation of \$500.00 to the Prince of Wales Fund.

As there seemed no likelihood of an early termination of the war and as our traffic receipts will, if the war continues, be still more seriously affected this year, your direct and reluctantly decided to raise the price of season tickets, and servants punch tickets, the increase came into force on the first of this month.

From the time the Peak Tram commenced running in 1888 until 1893 season tickets did not exist, but monthly tickets at \$12.00 each were issued during that period. In 1894 we did away with these monthly tickets and substituted three monthly season tickets at \$30.00 each—thereby saving ticket holders \$6.00 a quarter. We have merely gone back to the original price fixed for a ticket which entitles the holder to travel as often as he pleases. In a little tramway like ours there must be give and take on both sides. It has been stated that Europeans travelling second class have paid first class fares. If this is unquestionably a fact, the company has lost much more than it has gained by allowing Europeans carrying European children to travel first class for a second class fare and by granting of privilege tickets to nurses, governesses and others.

I have no further remarks to make but if any shareholder has any question to ask I shall be pleased to answer them. There being no questions I beg to move the report and statement of accounts as presented be passed.

The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak: I beg to second.

The Chairman:—Proposed by myself and seconded by the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak that the report and accounts as presented be passed. Those in favour kindly hold up their hands—against—carried unanimously. That the business of the meeting, gentlemen, Dividend warrants are now ready and may be had on application at the company's office. Thank you for your attendance.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut-Col. A. Chapman V. D. stat:—

Joined.
Sapper F. O. Botelho joined the Corps on 24th inst, allotted Corps No. 1848 and posted to Engineer Company.

Parades.
Parades for to-day, 25th inst. 5.30 p.m. No. 2 section Artillery Battery—Squad drill and Skirmishing at Happy Valley. Fall in near Craigengower Cricket Club pavilion. 5.30 p.m. Right Section M. G. Co.—Drill at Headquarters. 5.30 p.m. Centre Section M. G. Co.—Section drill and Skirmishing at Happy Valley. Fall in on H. K. Football Club ground. 5.30 p.m. Civil Service Co.—Squad drill and Skirmishing at Happy Valley. Fall in on road between Law Courts and City Hall at 5.15 p.m., and proceed by special train.

Notes. Members of No. 2 Sec. Art. Batty, and Centre Sec. M. G. Co. proceeding from the General District may travel by this train. Scouts Co. Nos. 1 and 2 Secs., Musketry at recesses and Bayonet fighting at Headquarters. Nos. 3 and 4 Secs. Squad drill and Rifle exercises at Headquarters.

Parades for Wednesday, 26th inst. 8.40 a.m. Right Sec. M. G. Co. (Trained men only) Drill at Headquarters. 7.00 a.m. Signalling S. Co.—Signalling instruction at Headquarters. Remainder nil.

Detail.
On duty at Headquarters. From 7 a.m. to-morrow to 7 a.m. 27th inst.—No. 4 Section Scouts Co. From 7 a.m. 27th to 7 a.m. 28th inst.—Centre Section M. G. Co. At Gun Club Hill, Kowloon. On duty for week ending on morning of 29th inst.—No. 1 Sec. Art. Batty, and Left Section M. G. Co. Officer on duty, Lieut. Rees. At Kowloon (Detention Camp). On duty for week ending on morning of 29th inst.—H.K.V.B. Orderly Officer for week ending on the morning of 29th inst. Lt. C. Smith. Orderly Sergeant for week ending on the morning of 29th inst. Col. Grose.

VOLUNTEER RESERVE ORDERS.

The H. K. V. R. Orders issued by Major Wakeham Commanding H. K. V. R. to-day state:—

Parades.—B. and C. Companies, will parade outside the Law Courts at 6.15 p.m. on Friday May 28th. dress drill order. D. Company will attend at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.15 p.m. on Thursday May 27 when Sgt. Major Cooke will lecture on "Care of Arms." Uniform optional. Guards—Members on duty with the Detention Camp guard are reminded that they must wear uniform and keep their arms & ammunition by them during the day the evening of which they go on duty. League Match.—The following Teams will represent the Reserve in the final match to be fired over the King's Park Range at 2.30 p.m. on Saturday May 29th. Sergeants Tolan, Mackay, and Green; Corporals Gray, Lyon and Fisher; Privates LeLennan, Watson, Carmichael and Hamilton.

Chater and the Hon. Mr. Lyndale as directors for the ensuing year. Mr. J. M. Wong:—I beg to second that.

The Chairman:—Proposed by myself and seconded by Mr. J. M. Wong that the directors, whose names I have just read out, be re-elected directors for the ensuing year. Those in favour kindly hold up their hands—against—carried unanimously. That the business of the meeting, gentlemen, Dividend warrants are now ready and may be had on application at the company's office. Thank you for your attendance.

The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak: I beg to second.

The Chairman:—Proposed by myself and seconded by the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak that the report and accounts as presented be passed. Those in favour kindly hold up their hands—against—carried unanimously. That the business of the meeting, gentlemen, Dividend warrants are now ready and may be had on application at the company's office. Thank you for your attendance.

IMPORTANT ARSON
CHARGE IN SHANGHAI.

Art Collection Destroyed:

At H. M. Supreme Court, yesterday, before Sir Haviland de Saumarez, Judge, and Messrs. W. L. Gerrard, B. O. Lambert, D. M. Niasim, A. S. G. Smith, and J. A. Thomas, jury, J. Huntley Silburn, dentist, was indicted with having on January 15 feloniously, maliciously, and unlawfully set fire to No. 38 Seymour Road, with intent to defraud the Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Company, Ltd., contrary to the Statute.

Accused pleaded not guilty. When the names of jurors were being called, Messrs. A. R. Duncan, G. A. Johnson, and P. H. Nye were challenged by Mr. Godfrey, and Mr. A. J. T. Pike by Mr. Wilkinson.

Mr. H. P. Wilkinson, Crown Advocate, and Mr. K. E. Newman, appeared to prosecute, and Mr. E. W. Godfrey and Mr. J. H. Teesdale to defend. In opening the case for the prosecution, the Crown Advocate said the accused insured certain goods which he had at the time of the fire on the premises in Seymour Road. Immediately the fire happened he asked for payment under the insurance policy, and further wished to be paid that day. With regard to circumstantial "evidence," Counsel observed that in this particular case, they had one fact coming upon another which in themselves were suspicious, which needed explanation, and all of which were entirely wanting so far in any reasonable explanation.

Counsel suggested that a reasonable interpretation was that accused arranged, if there was a fire, to would gain by it, chose his own moment for the fire, arranged for the fire, and when the fire was started he took no proper steps to save any of the goods or limit the extent of the conflagration. His theory of how the fire started was in direct contradiction to the best technical evidence which could be got, based on the place burned and the state of the remains.

Dealing next with "points of suspicion," Counsel observed that when accused insured his goods for \$4,000 he was preoccupied not with the rate at which he was to be insured, but whether he could get an "agreed value" or not. If the pictures insured were indeed genuine they would be extremely valuable. If the "Turner" was a genuine picture, or just a study for a larger production it must have a history. If the "Constable" was indeed a picture by that famous landscape painter, it was not likely the picture would have been lost sight of. If a man picked up a Turner or a Constable cheaply, even if he had no artistic feeling, he would like to know whether they were genuine or not. If he took no steps to find this out, he would go through life deceiving his friends, and liable at any moment to deceive an insurance company. The accused had admitted that he had not obtained these pictures because he was an artistic person, but because he had made money in South Africa and was advised by a cousin—a cousin since deceased, unfortunately—to go in for valuable objects, but he took no steps to prove the value of the things he purchased. He, however, exercised meticulous care and prudence to ensure that they were all included in the insurance policy.

Another suspicious point was that, although he had quite a good practice, accused removed his place of business from Peking Road, convenient and accessible, to Seymour Road, and this procedure could not be explained—unless his clientele was composed entirely of ladies. It was remarkable that accused gave no notice to his clients that he was removing to Seymour Road. If a man were "doing the thing well" he would certainly have attended to this important detail.

It was a bad thing for the fire, counsel went on to say, that there was so much draught. When Mr. Silburn woke to find the house on fire he opened the door and he opened the window, and he even left the hall door open—so that unfortunately there was a draught. When he got outside he

gave no notice to the police, and notice to the Fire Brigade was given by an outsider returning from an evening in town. It would be observed that although the "Turners" and "Constables" were not nailed to the wall, were not beyond his reach, accused made no attempt to save even one or two at least. Accused had said that he rushed from the house in night attire, and dressed himself on the lawn. It was not to be supposed that as he changed, accused buried his pyjamas into the fire, but where were they?

Evidence having been given by Messrs. O. McDougal and P. C. Emmett of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., (4, D. Main (of Messrs. Scott, Harding and Co.), said he was approached by the accused about insuring, and asked him for an inventory of the things to be insured. Accused did not make a list. He said that he did not know how to do it, and so visited the house and in the dining room wrote down a list at accused's dictation. Accused had prepared for this a paper headed "Agreed value of furniture, pictures, silver, cabinets, dental chair and fittings, stock, library, personal effects, etc." The items were not discussed as they were written down. With regard to the pictures, the subject of the Constable was "Whitby Abbey in Ruins" and of the Turner "Windsor Castle." As to the three pictures by Long, witness did not know they were landscapes until the accused pointed it out. One, apparently, was of Long himself as a child. Witness supposed there were about twenty-seven Dexters. "J. Constable" was printed on the gold frame of the Whitby Abbey picture. It struck witness that the Windsor Castle picture was a Turner. There were quite a lot of instruments. When the policy was got ready accused said it was not exactly what he wanted, and witness now knew the reason why he objected—it was not an "agreed value" policy. Accused said: "Will I be paid if I have a fire?" Witness replied: "Yes. Why not?" The policy was signed, and from that time witness did not see the accused until the morning after the fire, when by request he called upon him at the Burlington Hotel. Accused said the worst had happened. Witness said: "What?" Accused announced that he had been burned out. He asked how soon he could get his insurance money, because he wanted to go home immediately to purchase a new outfit. Witness went to the scene of the fire, and on his report, the firm put the matter in the hands of Messrs. L. Moore & Co. for adjustment. On looking over the house, witness noticed particularly a bed, made neatly, but which did not seem to have been slept in.

In cross-examination by Mr. Godfrey, witness said he took very little notice of the words "agreed value" written by accused at the top of the inventory sheet. There was no discussion about the pictures. Witness saw no reason why he should not have a Constable, a Turner, and three Longs in his house, and accept the accused's statement in good faith. His impression was that he was putting a fair value on what he was insuring—or what witness had seen of it. When reporting to witness about the fire, accused first said that he had lost all his instruments and that he would have to go home to purchase a new outfit, and then he raised the question how soon he could get his insurance money. Witness suggested that accused might be able to leave Shanghai on the following Sunday (that was, in three days time), but it was not to be taken that this implied an easy settlement of the claim. Witness did not report to his firm the observation he made to the Chief of the Fire Brigade with regard to the bed which did not appear to have been slept in. An offer to pay \$2,300 was made, and was refused by the accused at once. At that time the only matters in question were the pictures and the silver.

A. E. Fenton, acting Chief of the Brigade at the time of the fire in question, described the fire as an exceptional one in his experience of nine and a half years in the Shanghai Brigade. When witness arrived on the scene—the whole house was enveloped in flames, and had he not known the time

HARBOUR OFFENCES.

Before Commander O. W. Bookwith R. N., at the Marine Court this morning, P. C. Willis charged two boat-people with unlawfully disobeying the orders of the Harbour Master, by moving about the harbour during prohibited hours, on the 23rd inst., without a special permit. Defendants were fined \$5 each.

Lance Sergeant W. R. Sutton charged a boatman, with unlawfully making fast his boat to the s.s. Ohangchow, whilst under way in the harbour, on the 24th inst. A fine of \$30 was imposed.

of the call, he would have presumed that the fire must have been burning for some time in order to gain such a hold on the building; either this, or the fire must have progressed with exceptional speed.

L. R. Wheeler also described the fire and the work of the Brigade. The witness's first impression was that the bulk of the flames ran right across the front of the building on the upper floors. Witness was surprised to find a foreign house such a mass of flames so soon after the alarm.

E. Q. Cooper, of Messrs. L. Moore & Co., Ltd., gave the results of investigation into the fire. He formed the opinion that the bed found with a corner of the clothes turned down had not been slept in. There were no toilet requisites in this room. In a casual survey, witness noticed dental instruments, teeth, furniture, and electro-plated ware. The smallest article was saved. The only pieces of silver he found were a portion of a vase, the lid of a smelling bottle, and a ring which might have been the top part of an ink-pot. There were portions of wood which appeared to be corners of picture frames. A letter was sent to the accused asking him to furnish as complete a list as possible of the things in his house, together with their values, and as far as possible the names of the people from whom they were purchased. Accused sent vouchers of things purchased from Messrs. Lane, Crawford and Messrs. Hall & Holtz, and a list of silver, of electro-plate, and cutlery, the value of the things on this list totalling \$400. There should have been traces of some of these things in the fire; for instance, traces of a tea and coffee service valued at \$30. The list did not include old silver at fancy prices. Accused told witness that he was alone in the house, unpacking until about midnight, and he then went to bed, being roused from sleep by the fire. The house had been lighted by three kerosene lamps, and he had sent for three more. When accused retired only one lamp was burning. Before retiring he had unpacked the silver and pictures. Accused added that when roused, he went out of the house. He met a foreigner outside. He went on to look for a fire alarm or a policeman, and just then the fire alarm sounded. There was one voucher produced by the accused, one showing that he purchased his desk in London for \$230. There was no question, as far as witness had been able to find out, but that this desk was an exceptionally fine desk. It had a safe, and certain secret drawers. Witness found the safe after the fire, but there was nothing in it; no charred paper. Accused could not give vouchers for the dental instruments or apparatus, and as to the pictures, he said he obtained them through dealers at auction in London. He could not remember the name of the dealers or the name of the auctioneers, but he said that the pictures had been purchased somewhere in Park Lane. He said that he gave \$250 for the Turner, and the same for the Constable and each of the Long's and \$1 for each of the Baxters. When they discussed the fact that no trace of the silver could be found, accused suggested that it might have been stolen by witness's salvage coolies.

His Lordship—it comes to this, that with the exception of the pictures and the silver—the existence of which has not been proved to your satisfaction—the claim is substantially allowed? Witness—Exactly. The case was adjourned.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.
BUTTER & CHEESE.

Owing to the abnormal prices ruling at present in Australia for Butter, and the rise in the price of Canadian Stilton Cheese, we have been compelled to advance our retail prices to the following:—

DAIRY BUTTER	... ..	\$1.10 per lb.
DAIRYMAID	... ..	1.00 "
BUTTERCUP	... ..	.90 "
PASTRY	... ..	.80 "
CHEESE	... ..	.70 "

These prices have been approved by the Food Committee and will come into force on and after the 24th instant.

THE SCOUTS RALLY

Yesterday's Splendid Turn-out.

Empire Day was truly celebrated by the Hongkong Boy Scouts, winding up with a grand rally on the Cricket field. In the morning they attended the celebrations at the churches, the Peak Wolf Cubs and the Hongkong III, attending St. John's Cathedral, while the Hongkong I and II (St. Joseph's College) and Hongkong IV (Kowloon) with band and colours, attended the services at the Roman Catholic Cathedral.

At 4.45 p.m. each troop met on its own parade ground and then marched to the Cricket ground, headed by the band of the Hongkong II. The troops proceeded to Queen Victoria Statue, where a large floral wreath containing the words "A tribute to Queen Victoria from the Hongkong Boy Scouts, Empire Day, 1915" was placed on the base by one of the Wolf Cubs.

The positions on parade were as follows: Hongkong I, Scoutmaster Bragg; Hongkong II, Scoutmaster A. J. Edward; Wolf Cubs "Fox," Scoutmaster Mr. H. Rayner; Hongkong III, Peak Wolf Cubs, Captain Evans; Hongkong VI, a sister Scoutmaster T. A. Carvalho, Honorary Scoutmaster G. E. Boylance was in charge of the parade.

On the arrival of the Commissioner of the Local Association of Boy Scouts, Commodore R. Anstruther, O.M.G., R.N., the troops came to the Commissioner's Salute. The Commissioner, accompanied by Chief Scoutmaster Lieut. Kennedy, then made his inspection.

After the inspection the troops formed up into horse-shoe formation and were addressed by the Commissioner as follows. Today is as you know, the birthday of Queen Victoria who reigned for over sixty years and at the suggestion of the Earl of Meath, May 24, is set apart as a memorial of her for all time, so that we may ever keep her memory in our thoughts. We to-day, in company with thousands of Scouts in every distant part of the Empire, are paraded to honour her and the principal lesson one gathers is the glorious "Unity of the Empire."

At the conclusion of his address, the Commissioner presented Scoutmaster Mrs. H. Rayner with a gold "Scout's Thanks" badge from the Fox Patrol, as a slight token of their love and regard for her, and her untiring energy in the movement.

The parcel cries of the troops caused much amusement as they recounded over the field when the troops were dispersed and again brought to position at the far end of the field. The following displays were given: Stretcher Drill, First Aid and Signals—Hongkong I and II, Fire Lighting—the Peak Cubs and Hongkong IV (Kowloon), Physical Drill with staves—Mrs. Rayner's troop.

The function was brought to a conclusion by the singing of the National Anthem, the Scouts verse included, and cheers for the King. There was a big crowd present and many military officers were to be seen taking an interest in the displays of the youngsters.

GENERAL HERRERA
KILLED BY HIS MEN.

Mistaken for Enemy.

Laredo, Tex., April 17.—General Maclovio Herrera, Carranza commander at Nuevo Laredo, opposite here, was killed by his own men, who mistook him and his staff for Villa troops, according to information received here by General R. K. Evans, in command of United States troops.

General Herrera and members of his staff had taken a position on a hill several miles south of Nuevo Laredo. No battle was in progress, but a Carranza train bearing a machine gun came past. The soldiers aboard mistook General Herrera's party for Villa troops and opened fire. Herrera fell dead with five bullets through his body. His aide and several other members of his staff also were killed, according to reports.

General Maclovio Herrera was the Carranza commander who, it was reported several days ago, caused the jutting to death of some 200 Villa soldiers and camp followers, men and women, who surrendered near Huasteca, 30 miles south of here. The Carranza authorities denied these reports.

Washington, April 17.—The Villa confidential agency here received the following message from El Paso regarding the death of General Herrera:

"General Herrera, who left Nuevo Laredo this morning at the head of the Carranzista troops, was brought back dead this afternoon. Carranza information says that Herrera fell from his horse, but other reports are that the troops of General Jose Santos rebelled, killing Herrera."—Public Ledger.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS.
THE NATIONAL LOAN OF
THE THIRD YEAR OF THE
REPUBLIC OF CHINA:
SIXTEEN MILLION
DOLLARS (\$16,000,000)

and
SUPPLEMENTARY ISSUE OF
EIGHT MILLION DOLLARS
(\$8,000,000).

SUBSCRIBERS to the above Loan are hereby notified that the Interest Instalment for the month of May amounting to Dollars One Hundred and Twenty Thousand (\$120,000) has been duly received by the undersigned and brought to Loan Service Account.

F. A. AGLEN,
Inspector General of Customs,
and Vice-Chairman of the
Bureau of National Loans,
Inspectorate General
of Customs,
Peking, 15th May, 1915.

WANTED.
WANTED.—For a FIRST CLASS HOTEL (good business concern) an energetic partner, or willing to sell the business outright. For particulars apply "X.Y.Z." of "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.
WANTED.—Private lessons given by experienced English Lady Teacher, speaking French and Japanese. Apply to "INSTRUCTION" of "Hongkong Telegraph."

B.V.D.
COAT CUT UNDERSHIRTS
\$1.50, \$2.50 Each.
KNEE LENGTH DRAWERS
\$1.50, \$2.50 Per Pair.
LOOSE FITTING UNION
SUITS
\$3.00 Per Suit.
SLEEPING SUITS
SHORT-SLEEVES. KNEE LENGTH.
\$3.00, \$5.50 Per Suit.
ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET ON APPLICATION.
MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.
Men's Wear Specialists.
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ARE SHOWING
BABY CARRIAGES
LATEST MODELS.
WOOD OR CANE BODIES
WIRED ON TYRES, WELL UPHOLSTERED,
PLEASING & DURABLE COLOURS.

J. ULLMANN & Co.
The French Jewellery House.
Grand Assortment in
WRIST WATCHES.
PRICES RIGHT.
As DIAMOND MERCHANTS we are LEADING in the East.

COLLARD & COLLARD'S
RENOWNED PIANOS
BRITISH MADE THROUGHOUT
Eight of which have been supplied to the
s.s. "AQUITANIA."
(BRITAIN'S LARGEST LINER).
NEW MODELS JUST ARRIVED.
ANDERSON MUSIC Co. Ltd.
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Royal Blend Whisky
"Fit for a Prince"

Mouse—Where's that d-d cat now?

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32, WATER STREET. MANILA: Manila Hotel.TICKETS SUPPLIED to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP
LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.
TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
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ORIENTAL LINEHONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
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Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA	19th June.	25th June.

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accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in
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EASTWARD.

The S.S. "Japan," tons 6,013, Capt. Seddon, will be despatched
for Shanghai, Kobe and Moji on the 25th May.The S.S. "Hela," tons 5,257, Capt. Butler, will be despatched
for Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe & Moji on the 20th June.

WESTWARD.

The S.S. "Dunera," tons 5,389, Capt. Dickinson, will be de-
spatched for Singapore, Penang & Calcutta on the 5th June.The S.S. "Japan," tons 6,013, Capt. Seddon, will be despatched
as above on 20th June.The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for
passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a
duly qualified surgeon.

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Hongkong, May 22, 1915.

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STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. and CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

TUESDAY, 25th MAY.

10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 5.00 p.m. Fatshan.

WEDNESDAY, 26th MAY.

8.00 a.m. Heungshan. | 8.00 a.m. Honam.
10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer.....	\$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer).....	10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer.....	4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer.....	8.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sul Tai, tons 1,651 | s.s. Taishan, tons 2,006

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok
Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's
Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. & 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 30th MAY.

The Company's Steamship TAISHAN
will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF
at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30
a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
REDUCED FARES 2nd CLASS and DECK.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

s.s. SUI AN.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m.

Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

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MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA
NAVIGATION CO., LTD., & THE INDO-CHINA
STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

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s.s. Sainam, 588 tons and s.s. Nanning, 469 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednes-
day and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the
same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to
Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI.
These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by
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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
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MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	Fushimi Maru Capt. Izawa T. 21,800 Shirano Maru Capt. Fraser T. 16,000	THURS., 3rd June, at noon. THUR., 17th June at noon.
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VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Keelung, Shang- hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Suez	Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Tozawa T. 12,500 Aki Maru Capt. Noma T. 12,500	THURS., 27th May, at 4 p.m. TUES., 15th June at 4 p.m.
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------

SYDNEY & MEL- BOURNE, via Manila, Thure- day Island, and Townsville and Brisbane	Tango Maru Capt. K. Soyeda T. 13,500 Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,600	TUES., 15th June at 4 p.m. FRI., 14th July at 4 p.m.
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------

CALCUTTA via Suez, Penang & Rangoon	Kawachi Maru Capt. Kurozumi T. 12,500 Kanagawa Maru Capt. Higo T. 12,500	SATURDAY, 29th May. TUESDAY, 25th May.
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BOMBAY via Singa- pore, Malacca and Colombo	Sanuki Maru Capt. Tsuda T. 12,500	THURSDAY, 3rd June.
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SHANGHAI, Kobe & Yokohama	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,600 Kamo Maru Capt. Shimizu T. 16,000	SUNDAY, 13th June, a.m. WED., 16th June, a.m.
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Fitted with wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Fushimi Maru	25,000 tons	Thursday 3rd June
Hirano "	16,000 "	" 17th June
Katori "	20,000 "	" 1st July
Kamo "	16,000 "	" 15th July
Kashima "	21,000 "	" 29th July

FOR AMERICA.

Shidzuoka Maru	12,500 tons	Thursday 27th May
Aki "	12,500 "	Tuesday 15th June
Tamba "	12,500 "	" 29th June
Yokohama "	12,500 "	Thursday 8th July

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamers To Sail

SHANGHAI	Liangchow	27th May at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Kanchow	30th May at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chinhua	1st June at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming,"
and "Tea." Excellent saloon accommodation and electric
fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Tea."SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui"
and "Chenan" and the S.S. "Kanchow," "Liangchow,"
"Luchow" and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation,
with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the
State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service
between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong
for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking
Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern
China Ports.These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the
inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

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Hongkong 25th May, 1915.

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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.Regular Fortnightly Service between
JAVA CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tjikini	JAVA	2nd half May	JAVA	29th May
Tjilmanoeck	JAPAN	26th May	SHAI	1st half June
Tjilalajap	JAVA	25th May	JAPAN	1st half June
Tjipanas	JAVA	4th June	JAPAN	1st half June
Tjilaoem	JAVA	15th June	SHAI	2nd half June

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"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and
have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All
steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through
rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574

York Building.

116

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement	Tons & Speed	Leaves Hongkong
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 8th June, at noon.	
First Class to London	£71.10.	Return (6 months) £120.	
First Class to New York	£260.	" " £266.10.	
" " San Francisco	£245.	" " £268.	

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSION-
ARIES etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal
Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of
charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ,
PANAMA, CALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO. THROUGH BY TRANS-
ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Selyo Maru	14,000 - 15 knots	Wednesday, 12th May.
Kiyo Maru	17,200 - 15 knots	Saturday, 16th July.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

K. DOI, Acting Agent.

Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Aldenhams	1st May	28th May at 10 a.m.
St. Albans	14th May	22nd June "
Empire	24th June	17th July "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensur-
ing a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are
lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric
Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the
Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers,
Electric Light, Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haimun	A. H. Stewart	TUES., 25th May at 1 p.m.
Haitan	J. W. Evans	FRI., 28th May at 1 p.m.
Hanching	W. C. Passmore	TUES., 1st June at 1 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near

Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

The Electric Battleship.

Proposals for furnishing elect-
ric propelling machinery for the
United States battleship California
have been opened by the
Secretary of the Navy. Two bids
were received from the General
Electric Company. The first was
for machinery, including spare
parts, weight in all not to exceed
700 tons, at a cost of G.\$471,000;
the second bid, amounting to
G.\$457,000, was for machinery
not to exceed in total weight 680
tons. The only other bid received
was one from the Westinghouse
Electric and Manufacturing Com-
pany for machinery, including
spare parts, not to exceed in weight
492 tons, at a cost of G.\$365,000.

Taisei Maru Refloated.

The Japanese steamer Taisei
Maru, which was previously re-
ported as being badly ashore,
about one mile below Hakow, has
been refloated. She was observed
at noon on the 16th inst., taking
on board the bunker coal etc.,
which had been landed on the
adjacent bank to lighten the ship
and facilitate refloating.North China Coast Shipping
Service.A severe blow is expected to
be dealt to the North China
coasting trade, which is now
maintained exclusively by Japa-
nese shipping, in the event of a
rupture taking place between
Japan and China.The Chingkeo Co., having
offices at Chafsoo and Dairen,
which works various coastwise
services, with the s.s. Fooles Sang-
lee, and Yunglee, now con-
templates to discontinue these ser-
vices and to have their vessels
berthed at Dairen under Japa-
nese protection. M. D. News.

Local Shipping.

Local freights says the Bangkok
Times of May 3, are still showing
an upward tendency. It is re-
ported that the Salun has now been
chartered for twelve months at
the rate of 10,000 Straits dollars
a month. Present rates to Singa-
pore are 42 1/2 cts and Hongkong
80 cts as compared with about
20 and 30 cts respectively this
time twelve months ago.The Doyre, which has been on
the Penang-Rangoon run for
some time, is coming back to
Bangkok on a two years charter,
and is expected here early in
July.Ships are being handled very
quickly in port now. For instance
the Prokt and Heim which arrived
yesterday, in ballast, loaded and
cleared again last evening, and
the Agga which arrived late last
evening cleared with full cargo
to-day.

Freight Market.

The coast steamer freights still
keep ascending.The rate on coal between Moji
and Yokohama, which was quoted
at Y1.40 per ton a fortnight ago,
has risen by 15 cts to Y1.55.The Dairen and Newchwang
rates on Bean Cake have gone up
only by 1 or 2 cts as there are a
comparatively large number of
vessels visiting these ports laden
with Hokkaido timber and loading
Bean Cake on homeward trips.The latest quotations follow:—
Moji-Yokohama Coal Y1.55
Moji-Hongkong " 2.75
Vladivostok "

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Choysang	Wed., 26th May at 4 light
HOIHOW & Haiphong	Loksang	Thur., 27th May at 4 light
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Fri., 28th May at 4 light
SINGAPORE	Chunsang	Fri., 28th May at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 29th May at 3 p.m.
S'PORE, Pang & O'outa	Namsang	Thur., 3rd June at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 5th June at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
* Steamers have superior accommodation for first-class passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
† Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chooan, Tientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei.
‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lanat, Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.
For Freight or Passage,

Apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.**
Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM
PACKET CO.PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
Subject to change without Notice.

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE—HOMEWARD.

For	Steamer	Date of Departure
LONDON	Monmouthshire	19th June.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER,
SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 9. Agents. 19

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

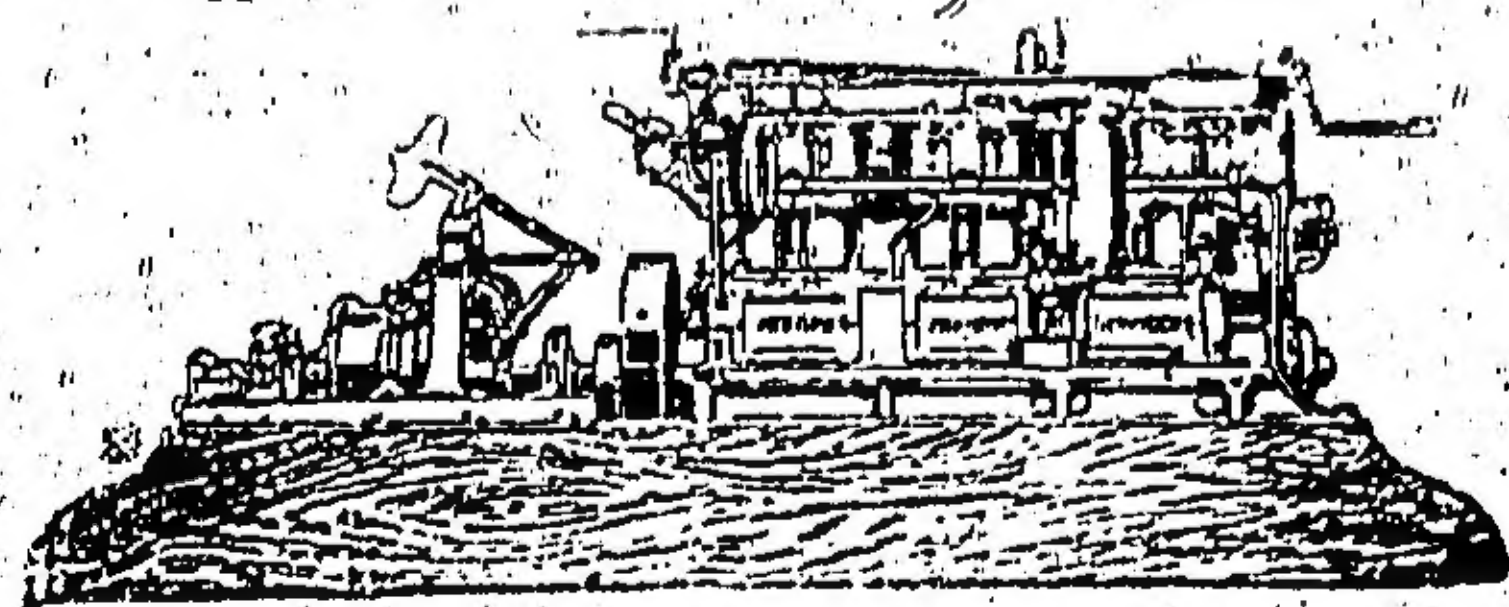
NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215. Agents. 14

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD
& ENGINEERING Co. OF
HONGKONG, Ltd.
TAIKOO DOCKYARD,
HONGKONG.SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS,
FORGEWORKERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CON-
STRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL
ENGINEERS.WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE
AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships,
Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of
Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.GRAVING DOCK 787' x 88' x 34' 6"
Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons
displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most
efficient results.100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-
HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons.50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes,
Rivets, etc.AGENTS for: **JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.**PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2
150 B. H. P.
As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.O.6. type Motor and Reserve Gear.
B.H.P. Paraffin 70 Petrol 80.[MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN
BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE
CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR
VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager

11 a.m. to 12 noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS,
Telegraphic Address: "TAIKOO DOCK."
TELEPHONE No. 221.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
Marseilles, London & Liverpool	C. of N'castle	B. L. L.	27, May
Marseilles via Ports	Amazona	M. M.	29, May
M'lee, L'don via S'pore etc.	Fushimi M.	N. Y. K.	3, June
London via Usual Ports of Call	Oriental	P. & O.	5 June
London	Monshire	J. M. Co.	19, June

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San Francisco via S'hai & Japan & Korea	P. M. Co.	26, May	
Via & T'ma via M'la, K'lung, B.C.	O. S. K.	31, May	
New York via Panama Canal	D. & Co.	E. of May	
San F'oo via S'hai & Japan & C.	P. M. Co.	1, June	
Boston & New York via Suez	B. L. L.	10, June	
San F'oo via S'hai & Japan & C.	P. M. Co.	15, June	
San F'oo via Manila & Japan & C.	P. M. Co.	22, June	
South A'ca Ports expect M'no	Kiyo M.	T. K. K.	10, July
San F'oo via M'la & Japan & C.	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	13, July

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports	Aldenharn	G. L. Co.	28, May
Australian Ports via Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	15, June
Australian Ports via Manila	Changsha	R. & S.	25, June

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Chili	M. M.	31, May
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Namsang	J. M. Co.	3, June
Shanghai	Malta	P. & O.	3, June
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Dunera	D. S. Co.	5, June
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kamo M.	N. Y. K.	6, June
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Karmala	P. & O.	6, June
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	14, June
Singapore, Mauritius & South Africa	Salamis	B. L. L.	25, June
Shanghai	Tipanna	J.C.J. L.	Q. deep.
Shanghai	Titaroom	J.C.J. L.	Q. deep.
Shanghai	Tjikembang	J.C.J. L.	Q. deep.
Japan	Tjintjap	J.C.J. L.	Q. deep.
Shanghai	Tjimanook	J.C.J. L.	Q. deep.
Shanghai	Tjibodas	J.C.J. L.	Q. deep.

TO SAIL

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK
VIA SUEZ.

THE Steamship

"TUSCAN PRINCE"

5,275 tons, will be despatched as above on Thursday, 10th June.

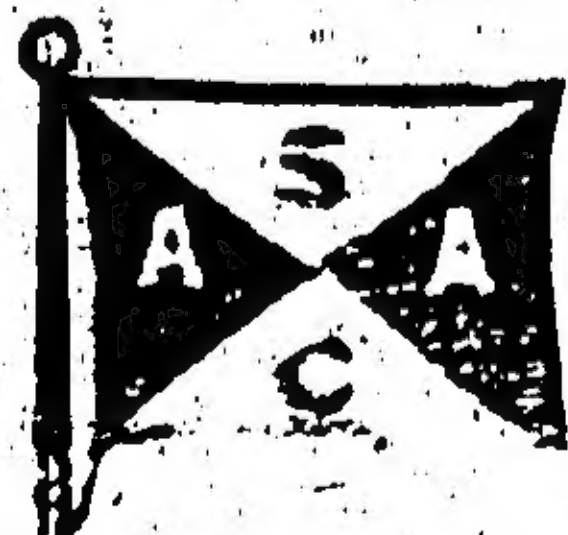
For Freight etc, apply to

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1915.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. Co.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

For freight or information, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Agents.MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

CANADIAN MAIL.

The C. P. R. s.s. MONTREAL left
Yokohama on Tuesday, the 11th May,
p.m. due to arrive Vancouver on Tuesday,
the 25th May.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. KOREA will be despatched
from this port on Wednesday, May 26,
at 1 p.m. for San Francisco, via Shanghai,
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimizu,
Yokohama & Honolulu.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The S. L. s.s. MERIONETHSHIRE from
London is due at Hongkong on the 25th
June.The S. L. s.s. RADNORSHIRE from
London is due at Hongkong on the 15th
July.The s.s. DUNERA sailed from Calcutta
on the 15th inst. and may be expected
here on or about the 31st inst.
The Ben Line s.s. BENLOMOND from
Hull, Middlesbrough and London left Singa-
pore for this port on 23rd instant and may
be expected to arrive here on or about
29th instant.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.
Sangala, Br. s.s. 1994, M'huo, 13th inst.— Moji, 5th inst. Gen.—D. S. & Co.
Tambow, Br. s.s. 2517, L. Laford, 14th inst.—Singapore, 5th inst. Gen.— Order.
Kwangle, Chinese s.s. 1,468, J. McArthur 14th inst.—Shanghai, 11th inst. Gen.—O. M. S. N. Co.
Chengtu, Br. s.s. 1,326, Speed, 15th inst.— Bangkok 6th inst. Rice—B. & S.
Korea, Am. s.s. 5,651, A. W. Nelson, 17th inst.—Manila, 15th inst. Gen.— P. M. S. S. Co.
Laertes, Br. s.s. 1,340, A. Jenkins, 17th inst.—Saigon, 13th inst. Rice— Chinese.
Shidzoku Maru, Jap. s.s. 4,072, M. Tona- wa, 18th inst.—Shanghai, 14th inst. Gen.—N.Y.K.
Laomedon, Br. s.s. 4,268, H.W. M. Evans, 18th inst.—Shanghai, 14th inst. General—B. & S.
Wakamatsu Maru, 4,778, L. Mamanaka, 18th inst.—Wakamatsu, 12th inst. Coal—M.B.G. Co.
Rheina, Br. s.s. 4,294, James Inkster, 19th inst.—Shanghai, 16th inst. Gen.— B. & S.
Chunsang, Br. s.s. 1,418, C. J. Matlock, 21st inst.—Bangkok, Rice—J. M. & Co.
Childar, Norw. s.s. 1,102, Vils Hgoeth, 21st inst.—Hohow, 12th inst. Rice— T. & Co.
Teau, Br. s.s. 1,350, Jr. Sifford, 21st May —Manila, 18th May, General—B. & S.
Kailong, Br. s.s. 987, J. B. Evans, 21st inst.—Haiphong, 10th inst. Gen.— B. & S.
Standard, Norw. s.s. 894, Johnmison, 21st Bangkok, 12th May, Rice—T. & Co.
Halmun, Br. s.s. 641, Stewart, 23rd inst.— Swatow, 22nd inst. Gen.—D. S. & Co.
Cheking, Br. s.s. 1,313, Cowan, 22nd inst.— Hongay, 19th inst. Coal—B. & S.
Hanol, Fr. s.s. 730, L. Chevalier, 22nd inst.—Haiphong, 20th inst. Gen.— A. R. Marty.
Loksang, Br. s.s. 983, D. W. Ritchie, 22nd inst.—Hohow, 21st inst. Gen.— J. M. & Co.
Aldenharn, Br. s.s. 2,410, G. Smith, 23rd inst.—Moji, 18th inst. Gen.—G. L. & Co.
Tjiki, Dut. s.s. Lap, 23rd inst. Saigon, 19th inst. Gen.—J.C.J. L.
Kana, Jap. Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,867, K. Higo, 24th inst.—Moji, 19th inst. Gen.— N.Y.K.
Wingsang, Br. s.s. 1,517, T. H. Shuman, 23rd inst.—Shanghai, 19th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Yuensang, Br. s.s. 1,128, F. H. Rolfe, 24th inst.—Manila, Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Chongchow, Br. s.s. 1,203, G. Moore, 24th inst.—Swatow, 23rd inst. Rice— B. & S.
Wada Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,069, Asai, 24th inst.—Moji, 18th inst. Coal—M. B. & Co.

TO SAIL.

THE INDRA LINE Ltd.
For Boston & New York,
via Suez.For Freight, Passage and
Further Particulars, apply to:—
**JARDINE, MATHESON
& CO., LTD.**
Agents.Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. No. 9.
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1915.

TO SAIL

REDUCED FIRST CLASS FARES.

GREAT NORTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

s.s. "MINNESOTA" (CAPT. T. W. GARLICK.)

Capacity 28,000 Tons. 27,500 Tons Gross Register. Length 680
Feet. Beam 73½ Feet.

EQUIPPED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Sails from Hongkong about end of June

For SEATTLE via MANILA, NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA,
KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

Hongkong, Manila & Shanghai to Seattle or San Francisco	236
Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months)	54
Nagasaki to Seattle or San Francisco	33
Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months)	49.10
Kobe and Yokohama to Seattle or San Francisco	31
Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months)	46.10
Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai or Japan Ports of call to London and Return (Six Months)	65
Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai or Japan Ports of call to London and Return (24 Months)	109
Reduced rates to all Points in the United States, Canada, and Europe.	114

Luxurious Passenger Accommodation—Suites and State-rooms
(all outside rooms), Music room, Library, Smoking room, Nursery,
Laundry, Telephones, etc.DIRECT connection at Seattle with Great Northern and
Northern Pacific Railways for all points in the United States,
Canada and Europe.Cabin passengers may travel by rail if desired between ports
of Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki, without extra charge.

Special rates to Missionaries, and their families.

For full information regarding freight and passage apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.
Prince's Building.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

MARSEILLES, LONDON & LIVERPOOL.

For	Steamer	Sails.
MARSEILLES & LONDON... City of Newcastle		27th May.
LONDON & LIVERPOOL... Netherby Hall		16th June.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

Hongkong, 24th May, 1915. General Agents.

"GLEN LINE"

(MCGREGOR COW & CO.) LTD.
For London & Antwerp

Saloon passage Hongkong to London £40.

For freight or passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.
Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1914.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1: A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Editions; Western Union and Watling
Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,
Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained
workmen under expert European supervision.
All classes of Light Steel work manufactured by the above process.
Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE WIDTH (at bottom)	DEPTH OVER SILL AT ORDINARY SLIP TIDES	RISE OF TIDE SLIPWAYS	WINDS
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700	74'	12' 6"	5' 6"	.....
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	571'	72'	12'	5' 6"	.....
Patent Slip, No. 1 Kowloon	265'	72'	12'	5' 6"	.....
Patent Slip, No. 2 Kowloon	265'	72'	12'	5' 6"	.....
SHANGHAI					
Cowen's Dock	450'	81'	12'	5' 6"	.....
ABERDEEN					
Hong Dock	450'	81'	12'	5' 6"	.....
Laurel Dock	450'	81'	12'	5' 6"	.....

HEAL
OFFICE: KOWLOON
Telephone No. 1 E.TOWN OFFICE:
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.
Telephone No. 20, Hongkong.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager

R. M. DYER B.Sc., M.I.N. Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1915.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

KING OF GREECE'S CONDITION.

(Havas Telegram.)

Petrograd: We stormed villages situated on both banks of the San and in the lower portion of Gussakow. In counter-attacking we took 1,000 prisoners.
Athens: During the evening the King has been operated on and his condition gives cause for alarm.

CIGARETTE AND TOBACCO FUND.

Amount acknowledged to 15th May 1915.....	\$4893.58
"Baconfield".....	25.00
Messrs. L. J. Blake, and S. Green ..	50.00
Mr. J. H. Woolcott ..	10.00
List No. 19 Continued.	
Messrs. L. J. Blake, ..	
D. McLarn, A. Niven, W. Niven, ..	
D. Austin ..	5.00
The Quaints ..	21.65
Amount expended ..	\$5006.11
Balance in hand:—	\$140.04

Total amount sent to date—1,005,000 Cigarettes and 2,888 Pounds Plug Tobacco.

In last report it was stated that the Cigarettes and Tobacco were to be distributed as far as possible to different Forces at the Front. The following are a complete change and many acknowledgments received.

5th Batta. Liverpool Regt 10,000 Woodbine 1 Case Plug Tobacco.
104th Heavy Battery R.G.A. 10,000 Woodbine 1 Case Plug Tobacco.
Labour Section A.S.C. 10,000 Woodbine 2 Cases Plug Tobacco.
No. 1 General Hospital 10,000 Woodbine 2 Cases Plug Tobacco.
1st Batta. Black Watch 10,000 Woodbine 2 Cases Plug Tobacco.
1st Batta K.O.Y.L.I. 10,000 Woodbine 2 Cases Plug Tobacco.
South Irish Horse 10,000 Woodbine 1 Case Plug Tobacco.
1st Norfolk Regt. 10,000 Woodbine 1 Case Plug Tobacco.
1st Suffolk 10,000 Woodbine 1 Case Plug Tobacco.
1st Royal West Kents 10,000 Woodbine 1 Case Plug Tobacco.
CRO. J. B. SAYER.
Hon. Secretary & Treasurer.

DELAYED EXTRADITION PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Crowe, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, defending two men, out on bail, in connection with the proceedings for their desired extradition to Macao, pressed for an early hearing of the case. His men had been arrested for nearly a month, and were out on bail amounting to nearly ten thousand dollars.

Mr. Paul Mary Hodgson, Crown Solicitor, said the Crown was pressing on with the case and in fact, certain of the witnesses had arrived to-day.

The case was adjourned until Saturday.

The Bathing Season.
The Hongkong Tramway Company, Ltd. announces with regard to the Bathing Season of 1915, that on and after June 1, bathing tents will be put up daily at 4 p.m., at North Point.
The Quarry Point cove, which leaves the Post Office every 15 minutes from 4 p.m., past the bathing beach.

POLICE RESERVE SHOOT.

Whitsuntide Musketry Meeting.

Class A (102 men, none having fired before. 200 yards. Possible—50).

British Co.	
1 D. G. Nicoll ..	43
2 R. C. Martin ..	42
3 R. D. Wilks ..	41
Chinese Co.	
1 Un Kwok Chack ..	44
2 J. Poon Why, Li King Po ..	43
3 J. Lau ..	42
Portuguese Co.	
1 A. Joaquin ..	41
2 M. T. Alves ..	38
3 F. J. Neves ..	37

Indian Co.	
1 M. R. Saleh ..	44
2 D. Ramjahn, A. Ismail ..	42
3 M. Razik ..	37
Class B. (89 men, unaccustomed to target practice. 200 yards. Possible—50).	
Chinese Co.	
1 James Wong ..	47
2 O. Chen ..	44
3 Wong Kwong Tin ..	44
4 Chan Sig U ..	43
Portuguese Co.	
1 P. R. ...	45
2 P. A. Rozario ..	44
3 C. J. Sequeira ..	43
4 J. G. Ozario ..	43

British Co.	
1 S. H. Wright ..	35
2 J. Ormiston ..	33
3 P. Maxwell ..	31
Class C. (74 men accustomed to target practice, 200 and 300 yards. Possible—35 at each range)	
Portuguese Co.	
1 H. M. Remedios ..	32
2 A. F. Silva Netto ..	30
3 F. A. V. Ribeiro ..	28
4 A. E. Alves ..	28
5 F. F. da Silva ..	20
6 J. M. Brito ..	29

Chinese Co.	
1 T. C. Mow Fung ..	25
2 Li Rak ..	24
3 Un Hew Fan ..	22
Indian Co.	
1 Sirdar Khan ..	33
2 Mohr Dzen ..	27
3 Khawas Khan ..	24

British Co.	
1 J. Grant Smith ..	35
2 H. A. Lammer ..	32
3 H. J. Sleat ..	33
4 A. Iresen ..	31
5 T. Arn ..	31

Staff Cup Shoot. (200 yards. Possible—35)	
1 Inspector Mason (H.K.P.R.) ..	33
2 Sgt. Spillet (H.K.P.) ..	33
3 F. C. Boker (H.K.P.) ..	32
4 Barnett (H.K.P.) ..	32
5 Sgt. Silva Netto (H.K.P.R.) ..	31

This Tie was shot off, shot for shot, Inspector Mason winning with his second shot.	
Police Reserve Championship. (200, 300 and 500 yards. Possible equal 35 at each range. 51 Entries.)	
200 300 500 Total.	
1 Sirdar Khan ..	33 24 88
2 J. Grant Smith ..	35 29 22 86
3 Sgt. F. F. Silva ..	30 29 27 86
4 O. J. Ocho ..	31 28 28 85

This Tie was shot off, shot for shot, Grant Smith winning with his first shot.	
H. K. P. Reserve. (200 yards. Possible—35)	
H. K. P.	
Booker ..	33
Phillips ..	33
Sgt. Burnett ..	32
Hutchins ..	31
Taylor ..	30
Sgt. Spillet ..	31
Sgt. Boulger ..	20

210	
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WAR ITEMS.

Total Battlefront of 1,600 Miles.

The *Matin* says the total front of the operations of war now amounts to 2,668 kilometres, about 1,600 miles, a fact which is unique in the history of the world. Writing on the subject of the conditions of peace suggested in Germany, the *Matin* says:— "All this is idle gossip. Peace will be concluded when Germany and Austria-Hungary are beaten, and not before. Thus have the Allied Great Powers decided."

Fire Arrows Against Allied Airmen.

The *Tyd* learns from Stais that Allied airmen appeared over the German positions at Knoke, dropping seven bombs, with what result is not known. The Germans shot several fire arrows, which at their greatest height sent out numerous fireballs, brilliantly lighting up the sky. Nevertheless, says the journal, the Germans were unable to locate the enemy airmen.

Kaiser and Francis Joseph.

Paris, Friday.—The Rome correspondent of the *New York Herald* states that it is confirmed that the Kaiser went secretly to Vienna to persuade the Emperor Francis Joseph to make concessions to Italy.

The Kaiser made the journey by automobile and stayed in Vienna for six days. The Rome correspondent of the *Figaro* says he is assured from an authorised source that the efforts attributed to Austria to obtain the mediation of the Holy See are destined to prove a complete failure.—*Exchange*.

Soldiers' Ruined Nerves.

The War Office has made arrangements to send soldiers who are not wounded but whose nerves have been shattered by shock to the Hospital for Epilepsy and Paralysis, Maida Vale, W., where the men will enjoy complete quietness. The hospital has seventy beds, including fourteen special isolation (single bed) wards. Nurses specially trained to nurse this class of patient, with the skill and advice of neurologists, will do all that is possible for the sufferers.

A Very Tall German Claim.

Amsterdam, Friday.—A telegram from Berlin states that the German Headquarters report that since the beginning of the war 6,510 guns have been captured in the Eastern and Western theatres of war—viz., 3,300 Belgian, 1,300 French, 850 Russian, and 600 British guns. Several hundreds of these guns have been repaired at Krupp's and other factories.—*Central News*.

H. K. P. R.

Sirdar Khan ..	30
Grant Smith ..	33
Sgt. F. F. Silva ..	27
Cooke ..	32
Tothergill ..	20
H. M. Remedios ..	30
Champion ..	32

Inter-Platoon (Three men) Term Shot. The result of this shoot for the Eldon Potter Cups will be announced later.

F. C. JENKIN.
A.S.P. (Reserve).

HOW GERMANY HAS TREATED BELGIUM.

(Continued from yesterday.)

to move from Belgium. The Palais de Justice and Gare du Nord at Bruxelles, and other big buildings, are undamaged. The frontiers are closed; it is impossible to take flight, and to give up one's house means to condemn it to be sacked and looted. And in order to prevent the Belgians from leaving the country the Germans inflict heavy penalties on all who are away.

The Sack of Louvain. What shall I say about Louvain? To describe fully what this unfortunate town has suffered would go far beyond this article. The fate of the university and the library that have been burned down, and of those quarters of the town that have been demolished is well known. The sufferings endured by Louvain's population, hunted down with rifle shots and sent to Germany in cattle trucks has been described before. It is equally well-known that the gentle mothers of fair Germany spat in the faces of their Belgian sisters! But, in any case, I must describe the orgy that took place on the Place du Peuple. This pretty spot is planted with trees and surrounded by imposing modern houses. One some summer evening the German soldiers, after having looted all the hotels, drugged tables, chairs, and couches out into the open and settled down to huge quantities of food, barrels of beer, and wine. All these women of the town were requisitioned and an orgy marked by the most brutal licentiousness, trampling underfoot all morality was soon in full swing. An orchestra played dance tunes, and a ball was improvised. In order to give to this orgy the frame suitable to its character, the savages set fire to all the houses round the square. In the light of the huge flames of this gigantic brazier these modern demons enacted a scene of truly infernal character.

Inhuman Tortures.

The inhuman cruelty of the German soldiers instigates them to novel kinds of tortures unknown at the time of the Inquisition. At Dinant after executions they left wounded men lying until the following day among the heap of corpses, never troubling about them. A young fellow who was not hit feigned to be dead under the corpses of his parents; that is how he saved his life. At Namur the corpses of the civilians interred at Asy Moulin were found with their abdomen cut open. In numerous places the citizens were forced to dig their own graves before they were shot, and had to line up along the edge until the shots of the firing party made them fall backwards inside these graves. At Spontin peasants had a long rope tied round their necks and their hands fastened behind their backs; thus they were led through the country, the soldiers giving cruel pulls to the rope and then shooting them. At Hofstade they hanged an old man from the ceiling, where the lamp used to hang. At Dinant they wedged a little child on the top of a heap of corpses. At Dinant, again, a mother saw her child killed before her eyes, and the soldiers compelled the unhappy woman to bury the child in their presence. At Quaregnon and at Bouge, near Namur, artillerymen tied civilians to their big siege guns that are discharged from a distance by means of an electric contact. The terrific detonation burst the ear drums of the unfortunate men, who had to suffer atrocious pains. At Boix they shot a young man and a young girl in the presence of their parents; afterwards they stripped the corpses completely, tied them together, wrapped them in straw, and set fire to the whole. At

Andenne M. Walgraffe had first his ears cut off; he was then drenched with paraffin and thrown into his burning house. A priest was tied naked to a gun in the presence of the women of his parish, and left there while the big piece was being discharged. But enough of these atrocities now. To recount them all would fill a big volume.

Were they but material losses we have to complain of we might console ourselves partly with the thought that when our trial is over Germany, beaten, would have to foot the bill with compound interest. But there are irreparable losses which all the gold in the world cannot make good. These are the massacres of inoffensive populations, killed with a truly perverse refinement of cruelty. There is the flower of our gallant Army, gone to death while defending the native soil against the brutal and unjustifiable attack of a formidable neighbour. There are all these widows and orphans deprived of their moral and material support; their fathers, their husbands whom they saw being shot under their very eyes. Think of the powerless rage of these unhappy beings at the mercy of these savage brutes.

The Sufferings of Women.

No amount of money can compensate, no pity can console these miserable women who have not only had to suffer the horrors of violation, but will, in some cases, see their agony prolonged in the reproduction of the detested barbarian; or will, in others, suffer all their lives from the loathsome contagion thus incurred. This is one reason why we have to distinguish between what has happened in this war and the cases of rape which have been unfortunately but too common in other campaigns; the second is the additional cruelties deliberately inflicted by the depraved vice of the invaders, not of private soldiers only, but of officers as well. In Brussels the Burgomaster Max himself had to interfere to put an end to the revolting orgies of German officers in the Restaurants on the Boulevards of the City. At Charleroi similar scenes took place; and the officers did not even trouble to close the curtains that might have screened their actions from those on the outside of the houses. Even women who were enceinte were not spared; and the added torture of the presence of their husbands and children was by no means rare. A father was compelled to look on at Op-den-Berg, near Raemsdock, while ten German soldiers worked their hideous will on his daughters. In a country house near Antwerp the owner had done all he could to serve his hosts with what they wanted. At dinner he was lashed to a chair while his two daughters were stripped and made to serve the dinner naked. When the two officers had done with them the wretched girls were thrown to the troops. One committed suicide and the other went mad. Now it is easier, perhaps, to realise the inextinguishable thirst for vengeance which has inspired every Belgian (and every Frenchman, too) who can fight or help to fight, these inhuman and atrocious wretches. That is why I have thought it right to speak out even in this newspaper about facts which are generally not printed. But remember, all you Englishmen, that if the Germans can ever invade your country this is what they will do to Englishwomen. It is to make you understand this that I have written, so that you, who may never have to suffer what we have suffered, shall never weaken in your noble task of joining us in the defeat, the utter destruction of the Germans. And I would have the whole world know these things, too. I may seem to have said much, but I have only a few typical examples; I have written but a hundredth part

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the Langkat output for the current month is as follows:—

May	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24

Total to 24th inst. 3,556

Daily average 356.50

of Belgium's sufferings from the Hun; but I think I have at least proved the necessity for stopping the possibility of any repetition of such crimes against womanhood and humanity as they have so shamelessly committed. Let us see to it that never again shall they have an army to repeat them.

The Death-Agony.

These never ending stories of looting, murder, and incendiarism begin in the end to become wearisome. The public who hears them repeated every day get used to them. Such is the human mind. They should be taken to the spots where they took place. But once English tourists and those of other nations will be able to inspect the work of the devastation wrought by the German armies it will be too late, the deed will be beyond remedy. But now while there is still time let us fill our minds with the terrible truth and take urgent steps to prevent for ever the occurrence of a situation such as humanity has never known before. The evil must be arrested without further delay in order to avoid still greater calamities. Since it is only force which counts in such situations, all civilised nations should hasten to pronounce their veto and to warn the Germans to stop their iniquitous ways lest international measures should be taken against them.

In the name of human civilisation throughout this world I would address an urgent appeal to the neutral states on behalf of poor gallant Belgium, who has staked her life for honour and civilisation. Her sacrifice is great enough. After the devastation, the fires, the looting, and the massacres, a terrible famine is spreading all over the country, squeezed dry by the terrible invader. They tear the bread from the children's mouth and send it to Germany. Before long these unfortunate beings, exhausted by privations, will fall a prey to terrible epidemics, which will smite those who have not been killed by the Germans. Is it right to watch thus impassively the agony of a gallant nation whose praises have been sung by the whole world? Neutral nations, are you not afraid of the judgment of history? Cannot you see that your passive neutrality assists the barbarians who would destroy civilisation, and that your cold-blooded looking on, makes you their accomplices? Would it cost you so much to unite, to read the law to these bandits, and to warn them to respect the most elementary rights of humanity? Be quick, for mercy's sake, for Belgium moans on the shores of an agony that will not last much longer.—Arthur Tho-

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COMPANY REPORT.

Sungei Way Rubber.

The report of the Sungei Way (Selangor) Rubber Company, Limited, states that the revenue account for the year to December 31 shows a profit of £25,624, after making allowance for proportion of management expenses, for all home expenses, for upkeep of area being tapped, and charging to revenue all immigration charges and tapping implements. The balance brought forward, after paying the final dividend for 1913, and allowing for the other allocations mentioned in last year's report was £3,185, which, added to the above profit, leaves a divisible surplus of £28,790, but from this allowance has to be made for the following payments:—Interim dividend of 2s. 6d. per share already paid on account of 1914, £5,866; donations to war relief funds £135; leaving a balance of £22,789. This sum the directors recommend should be treated as follows:—In payment of a final dividend of 5s. per share, less income tax, payable on April 24, making a total distribution for the year of 7s. per share, or at the rate of 35 per cent per annum, £14,680; allowance for depreciation on buildings, plant and machinery, £1,500; reserve account, to be employed in the first instance on estate capital requirements, £2,000; to put to the credit of income tax reserve account £500, leaving £4,122 to be carried forward, subject to bonus to estate employees. The crop of dry rubber harvested during the year, on final weighing, came to 420,126 lbs., against an estimate of 425,700 lbs., and was obtained from an area of 1,152 acres in bearing, the average yield per acre, including young rubber, being, therefore, 360 lbs., as against 344 lbs. per acre for the previous year. The all-in cost of production and marketing the rubber for the year was 1s. 13½d., a satisfactory reduction of 5.191, as compared with the previous year, and was made up as follows:—F.o.b. cost Port Swettenham, including export duty and bonuses to employees, 10.59; freight and London sale charges, including loss on weight and agency commission at the rate of 1½ per cent, 1.17; home office expenses, 81d; war insurance, 12d; depreciation, 84d. The gross price realised for the 1914 crop was 2s. 3.92d., as compared to 3s. 1.62d. for the previous year. The company unfortunately lost 25,270 lbs. through the sinking of the T. Olin by the German cruiser Emden. The estimate of crop for the current year is 425,700 lbs. and the costs of producing same will, it is anticipated, again show a reduction. The estate is in first-class order throughout, and the outbreak referred to in last report appears now to be well under control. The company has the following contracts for forward sales of rubber to complete from the current year's crop:—Four tons ribbed smoked sheet, monthly, to J. C. Livers, May to June, inclusive, or eight tons in all, at 2s. 4d. per lb., and five tons ribbed smoked sheet, monthly delivery, July to December, inclusive, or 30 tons in all, at an average price of 2s. 3.2d. per lb.

Panama-Pacific Exposition
Daily Average for Six
Weeks, 62,000.

San Francisco, April 3.—The total attendance at the Panama-Pacific Exposition for six weeks, ended last night, was announced officially to-day at 2,604,813. The attendance for last week was 248,571. The average daily attendance since the opening was approximately 62,000. Secretary of State Bryan, and former President Roosevelt, were long-distance participants in the dedication to-day of the San Francisco Press Club's quarters in the press building at the Exposition. Secretary Bryan, sitting in the National Press Club at Washington, pressed a button releasing the flag and officially dedicating the quarters. He then conversed with members of the club and Exposition directors by telephone.

RED CROSS HELP FOR
SERVIA.Sir Ralph Paget Appointed
Commissioner.

Sir Ralph Paget has been appointed British Commissioner for Red Cross Relief Work in Serbia. He is the husband of Lady Paget, after whom a street in Uskub has been named in gratitude for her work with one of the Red Cross Hospitals. She caught typhus from her patients, but is now convalescent. He will work under the auspices of the joint committee of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John. The arrangements for supplying the urgent needs of Serbia in the way of medical stores and Red Cross personnel are being rapidly completed. A conference was held recently in Paris at which the Hon. Arthur Stanley, M.P., chairman of the British Joint Committee, met representatives of the French Government, the American Red Cross Society, and the Rockefeller Foundation, and a scheme was drawn up which will ensure a very large accession to the Red Cross units already engaged in Serbia without any danger of waste by overlapping. The extent of the work will necessarily be regulated by the financial support placed at the disposal of the various societies, but the ready response already made in England to recently published appeals is a good earnest that the money necessary will be forthcoming.

The latest reports from Serbia show that a great work already has been achieved in combating the fever outbreak, and there is reason to hope that very shortly the situation in all the stricken areas will be well in hand. But the need for increased financial help will be continuous for some time to come.

Sir Ralph Paget, son of Sir Augustus Berkeley Paget, was born in 1864, and has been an Assistant Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs since 1913. He entered the Diplomatic Service in 1888, and served in Vienna, Cairo, Zanzibar, Washington, and Tokyo. He acted as Charge d'Affaires in Guatemala in 1910. He was transferred to Bangkok in 1912, and at a time when the Government found some difficulty in filling the post, on account of the dangerous climate; he acted as Charge d'Affaires for two years in Stuttgart, and in July, 1910, became Minister Plenipotentiary at Belgrade. He married in 1907 Louise Margaret, daughter of General Sir Arthur Paget, commanding the Forces in Ireland.

CONSERVING THE
POTATO.Germans Enjoined to Practise
Economy.

Amsterdam, April 1. The *Berliner Tageblatt* reproduces a circular from the Minister of Agriculture, which says:—

Through the economical use of the available grain we have succeeded in regulating in a completely satisfactory manner the bread supply until the next harvest. It will be the same with potatoes, if we husband the supply. Potatoes in stocks have lapsed to what the loss may be expected to be well under the average.

It is unknown, however, that the potato crop owing to drought at the end of last summer is considerably below original expectations. But what remains of the potato crop which was gathered will suffice if every one practices the utmost economy.

This year about 3,500,000 hectares of the German Empire will be planted with potatoes. One and a half to 2½ tons per hectare will be employed for seed, and the economy in seed will be half a ton per hectare. This gives for the whole Empire 1,750,000 tons.

A telegram from official sources in Berlin states that, owing to the recent greater consumption of rye bread, the proportion between the stocks of wheat and rye has shifted. In order to prevent the stocks of wheat in the last months before next harvest being predominant, the increased consumption of wheat and flour for pastries and bread has been ordered.

THE WAR.

COUNTRIES ENGAGED.

Germany	Britain
Austria	Russia
Turkey	France
	Belgium
	Japan
	Serbia
	Montenegro

ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED.

Army corps is a complete army on a small scale in itself. The strength varies from 35,000 to 45,000 men.

Division is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men.

Brigade is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong.

Regiment of infantry is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 500 to 1,000 men strong.

Squadron of cavalry is from 150 to 200 men strong.

Battery of artillery in the British and French armies has 8 guns and about 200 men. In the German Army consists of 4 guns and 150 men. In the Russian Army it consists of 3 guns and 250 men.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

June 28—Archduke Francis Ferdinand assassinated.

July 23—Austria sends an ultimatum to Serbia.

July 31—Russia orders general mobilisation.

Aug. 1—Germany declares war on Russia. French Cabinet orders general mobilisation.

Aug. 2—German forces enter Luxembourg. Germany demands free passage through Belgium.

Aug. 4—England sends ultimatum, demanding observance of Belgian neutrality. Germany rejects ultimatum. German troops attack Liege.

Aug. 5—England announces a state of war with Germany.

Aug. 7—Germans enter Liege. French invade southern Alsace.

Aug. 8—Italy reaffirms neutrality.

Aug. 15—Austrians enter Serbia. Japan sends ultimatum to Germany.

Aug. 17—British expeditionary force completes its landing in France.

Aug. 19—Beginning of battle of Lorraine.

Aug. 20—Germans enter Brussels.

Aug. 23—Germans enter Namur and begin attack on Mons.

Aug. 24—British begin retreat from Mons.

Aug. 25—French evacuate Malmaison.

Aug. 26—Non-partisan French Cabinet organised. Germans take Longwy.

Aug. 27—Louvain burned by Germans. Japanese blockade Tsingtau.

Aug. 28—Battle of Heligoland.

Sept. 2—German advance reaches Senlis, thirty miles from Paris, and swings eastward. French Government moves to Bordeaux.

Sept. 3—Russians occupy Lemberg.

Sept. 5—Battle of the Marne begins.

Sept. 7—Mauve taken by the Germans.

Sept. 12—German retreat halts on the Aisne.

Sept. 20—Germans bombard Rheims and injure the famous Cathedral.

Sept. 22—German submarine sinks British cruisers *Aboukir*, *Cressy*, and *Hogue*. Russians capture Jaroslavl and invest Przemyel.

Sept. 28—British troops from India land at Marseilles.

Sept. 28—Germans begin siege of Antwerp.

Oct. 2—Germans defeated at Angoulême.

Oct. 5—Belgian Government removed from Antwerp to Ostend.

Oct. 7—Bombardment of Antwerp begins.

Jan. 8—French advance across Aisne, north of Soissons.

Jan. 13—Turks occupy Tabriz. Count Berchtold resigns.

Jan. 19—German air fleet bombards Yarmouth and other Norfolk coast towns.

Jan. 21—General Falkenhayn, German War Minister, resigns.

Jan. 24—British naval victory in North Sea; the *Blucher* sunk.

Jan. 26—Germans lose two battalions at Givenchy and Quinchy.

Jan. 31—Germany inaugurates submarine raids on British shipping.

Feb. 3—German destroyer sunk by Russian submarine off Denmark. German auxiliary cruiser sunk off Patagonia.

Feb. 5—Turks attempt to cross Suez Canal.

Feb. 6—Allies resolve to unite financial resources.

Feb. 8—Total British casualties 104,000. Turks retreat from Suez Canal.

Feb. 10—Germans execute the rebel Maritz.

Feb. 17—Canadian contingent lands in France.

Feb. 20-27—Over 10,000 Germans surrender in France.

Feb. 27—Allied Fleet enters the Dardanelles after destructive bombardment.

Oct. 9—Antwerp occupied by the Germans.

Oct. 12—A Boer commando in the Cape Province mutinies.

Oct. 13—Belgian Government transferred from Ostend to Havre.

Oct. 14—Allies occupy Ypres. Battle begins on the Yser.

Oct. 15—Ostend occupied by the Germans.

Oct. 16—British cruiser *Hawke* sunk by German submarines.

Oct. 24—Ten days' battle before Warsaw ends in German defeat.

Oct. 27—Russians recapture Lodz and Radom.

Oct. 29—Turkey begins war on Russia by naval attacks on Odessa and in the Crimea.

Oct. 30—Col. Maritz, rebel leader driven out of Cape Colony.

Nov. 1—German naval victory off the coast of Chile.

Nov. 3—German squadron makes a raid on British coast near Yarmouth.

Nov. 4—German cruiser *York* strikes mine in Jade Bay and sinks.

Nov. 5—England and France declare war on Turkey. Dardanelles forts bombarded. Russians recapture Jaroslavl.

Nov. 6—Tsingtau surrenders.

Nov. 7—Russians enter East Prussia.

Nov. 10—The *Emden* destroyed.

Nov. 11—Germans capture Dixmude.

Nov. 12—Russians occupy Johannisburg in East Prussia.

Nov. 19—House of Commons votes a new army of 1,000,000 men. More than 1,100,000 men already under arms, exclusive of Territorials.

Nov. 23—Russians surround German corps south of Lodz.

Nov. 26—British battleship *Bulwark* destroyed by explosion in the Medway River. Germans break through Russian circle near Lodz.

Dec. 1—German Reichstag votes new credit of five billion marks. King George in Flanders.

Dec. 2—Austrians occupy Belgrade. Gen. De Wet captured.

Dec. 3—Servians turn on Austrians in three days' battle which ends in a notable Serbian victory.

Dec. 6—Germans occupy Lodz.

Dec. 8—British naval victory off Falkland Islands. British occupy Bussorah, in Asia Minor.

Dec. 9—Gen. Byers, Boer leader, killed at the Vaal River.

Dec. 13—British submarine sinks the *Messerschmid* in Dardanelles.

Dec. 14—Servians capture large Austrian forces.

Dec. 15—Austrians evacuate Belgrade.

Dec. 16—German cruisers bombard Scarborough and Hartlepool.

Dec. 18—Egypt proclaimed a British protectorate. Gen. Botha regards Boer rebellion as at an end.

Dec. 20-26—Severe fighting on the line of the Baura River.

Dec. 22—French Parliament assembles.

Dec. 23—French Chamber votes war credit of £340,000,000.

Dec. 25—British naval and aerial raid against Cuxhaven.

Dec. 28—French occupy St. Georges, near Niueport.

Jan. 1, 1915—British battleship *Formidable* sunk in the Channel.

Jan. 3—French capture Steinbach.

Jan. 3-4—Russians win decisive victory over Turks in the Caucasus, Russians overrun Bukovina.

May 1—House of Commons votes supplementary credit of 37 millions and a fresh credit of 250 millions.

March 8—British aeroplanes attack Ostend.

March 9—Second Canadian contingent lands in England.

March 10—Four German submarines accounted for.

March 10—British capture Neuve Chapelle.

March 14—Announced that German losses in La Bassee region total 10,000 in three days.

March 14—German cruiser *Dresden* sunk off Juan Fernandez Island.

March 15—Sir John French estimates German losses in La Bassee region to be 17,000.

March 18—British battleships *Irresistible* and *Ocean* and French battleship *Bouvet* sunk by floating mines in Dardanelles. Admiralty announces that it has reason to believe the *Karlsruhe* was sunk off the West Indies in November.

March 19—Russians enter Memel, East Prussia.

March 21—Futile Zeppelin raid on Paris.

March 22—Pzemysl surrenders to the Russians.

March 24—British airmen carry out successful attack on German submarine works at Hoboken.

March 25—German submarine *U29* sunk with all hands.

March 29—Russian Fleet bombards the Bosphorus. German submarine sinks West African liner *Falaba*.

March 31—Australia offers another contingent.

April 6—His Majesty the King forbids consumption of wines, spirits and beer in any of his houses.

April 8—Prinz Eitel Friedrich interned in Norfolk Navy Yard, U.S.A.

April 12—Kron Prinz Wilhelm puts in at Newport News. Announced that second Canadian contingent will be despatched in the near future.

The City Shrievalty.

At a meeting of the Court of Aldermen at the Guildhall the Lord Mayor, fulfilling a statutory obligation, nominated Mr. George Haydon, a member of the Corporation and of the Basket Makers' and Spectacle Makers' Companies, as a candidate for the City Shrievalty at the next election. He added that he had intended also to nominate Mr. G. A. Touche, M.P., but as he had become an Alderman he did not require nomination and would come forward as a candidate in the usual way. The election takes place on Midsummer Day. The other candidates are Mr. S. G. Sheard, Master of the Gardeners' Company, and Dr. W. R. Smith, J.P., late Mayor of Holborn.

HOTEL LIST.

Hongkong Hotel.
Anderson G. B. Kulk
Avery W. H. Kay J. A.
Athley J. E. Lambert E. B.
Baikhouse H. Lloyd G. T.
Bell C. D. J. Layson
Bellis, Mrs. E. R. Lang K. G.
Bopp E. Lea Bishop & Mrs.
Barnard D. Lennox
Brown, Mr. & Mrs. A. E. Lim Kin Yin
Brown, Mrs. B. B. Lim Tang Day
Bookingsale L. Marriott Dr. & Mrs. O.
Baring J. H. Mayor Mr. & Mrs. O.
Baumler T. D. W. Mehta K. B.
Brinkworth G. Mody Mr. & Mrs. J. H.
Baylis W. E. Mann Mr. R. R.
Chapman H. Middleton G. B.
Plunkett-Cole Capt. Merckel J.
Church Mrs. H. O. McClure Capt. & Mrs.
Ostlin H. Manoline O.
Cockson Mr. & Mrs. F. D. Mordough Mr. & Mrs.
Cogwell F. L. T. E.
Cassell E. D. Neighbour W. R.
Conley Mrs. M. E. Picher A. J.
Duffy Mrs. M. E. Picher A. J.
Donnellson Mr. & Mrs. Pardon Mrs. G. O.
J. M. Pound E. H.
Donovan J. P. Parrott Capt. R. B.
Dallas Mr. & Mrs. H. Ray, E. H.
Eversen J. E. Rayner Lt. Col. and
Edwards Mr. & Mrs. Mrs.
H. V. Randall Mrs. J. A.
French Capt. & Mrs. Rowell J. P.
E. M. Raymond J. P.
Fitzwilliams Dr. G. H. Reach G. P.
Fielding Mr. & Mrs. Reid Miss A.
H. M. Rice Mrs. E. J.
Fay Mrs. E. Runyan Mr. & Mrs.

NOTICES

AMERICANS

LIKE

PRINCE ALBERT

GRIMP CUT.

BECAUSE

IT DOES NOT BITE THE TONGUE.

OBTAINABLE AT

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.

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—PHOTOGRAPH—

The photograph on the current issue is a picture of Shau-ki-wan.

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